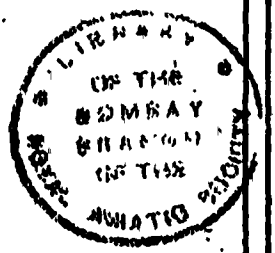
Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways

for the Year 1925



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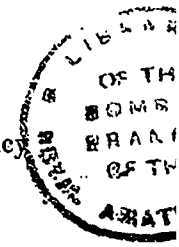
No. 12

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., C.S.I., O.B.E., I.P.,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.



To

C. G. ADAM, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE:
Poona, 16th June 1926.

Subject.—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways for 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1925, with the following accompaniments :—

Submission of the report.

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The reports from the Range and Sind Deputy Inspectors General and the reviews from the Divisional and Sind Commissioners were received on the undermentioned dates :—

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range (without magisterial statistics)	3rd April, 1926.
The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range (without magisterial statistics)	3rd April, 1926.
The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind ...	6th April, 1926.
Magisterial statistics for the Southern Range ..	9th April, 1926.
The Commissioner, Southern Division, (Review).	21st April, 1926.
The Commissioner in Sind, (Review) ..	24th April, 1926.
Magisterial statistics for the Northern Range ..	30th April, 1926.
The Commissioner, Central Division, (Review)..	3rd May, 1926.
The Commissioner, Northern Division, (Review).	12th May, 1926.
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, (Review)	14th May, 1926.

Charge.

2. Mr. R. L. McCulloch continued as Officiating Inspector General of Police till 14th November, 1925, on which date I resumed charge of my office.

The Deputy Inspectors General were :—

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range—

Mr. J. B. Jenkins throughout the year.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range—

Mr. K. C. Rushton the whole year.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department—

Mr. G. S. Wilson continued as Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police upto the 14th November, 1925, when he was relieved by Mr. R. L. McCulloch who remained in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department upto 30th November, 1925; from this date Mr. G. S. Wilson officiated as Deputy Inspector General for the remainder of the year.

Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind—

Mr. D. G. Ommanney from 1st January, 1925, to 21st April, 1925, and from 3rd June, 1925, to 31st December, 1925.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith officiated as Deputy Inspector General from 22nd April, 1925, to 2nd June, 1925.

As regards changes in district charges, they were limited as usual to readjustments in consequence of officers proceeding on, or returning from, leave.

Total reported Crime Cognizable and Non-Cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 141,991 as against 137,566 in 1924—an increase of 4,425 under all classes. The increase was shared by both the Ranges, the Northern Range being responsible for 2,808 and the Southern Range for 2,166. Sind, on the other hand, returned a decrease of 549.

Taking cases under the Indian Penal Code and Class VI separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was a decrease of 43 cases under the former, while the latter showed an increase of 4,468 as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Comparing cognizable and non-cognizable crime separately with the figures for 1924, the total number of cognizable cases dealt with during the year by the Police *suo motu* and by the Magistrates direct was 49,389, against 49,275 in 1924, an increase of 114 cases. Non-cognizable cases numbered 92,602 as against 88,291 in 1924, an increase of 4,311.

The total cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was :—

1921	..	..	115,005
1922	..	..	120,197
1923	..	..	130,254
1924	..	..	137,566
1925	..	..	141,991

The steady rise indicated by these figures is caused almost entirely by reported non-cognizable crime. Whereas there were 63,507 non-cognizable crimes reported in 1921, the number in 1925 has risen by 29,095 cases to 92,602. As these offences are no concern of the Police but are dealt with entirely by the magistracy, I am not in a position to offer any useful criticism of the position. It would seem, however, to call for careful examination. I would welcome such an examination and the earlier the better, for the incidence of non-cognizable crime has a very definite reaction upon the Police. Firstly, the time of the Magistrates is so taken up that inordinate delay occurs in the disposal of cognizable cases; secondly, the Police are required to serve summonses in non-cognizable cases; and lastly a proportion of these cases are referred to the Police for investigation. I need not point out that a heavy increase in non-cognizable crime acts as a drain upon our greatly reduced grants for travelling allowance and other contingent items, and ties up a number of men in serving summonses who can ill be spared from the decimated strength of their Police Stations.

4. The cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) for the year under report and during the preceding year, was distributed as under :—

Statement A, Part I—Total Cognizable Cases reported to the Police.

Year.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Sind.	Total.
1924	10,499	10,324	11,403	32,226
1925	10,556	10,141	11,415	32,112

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (Classes I to VI) were :—

1921	44,017
1922	39,984
1923	39,500
1924	40,089
1925	40,153

These figures indicate a rise of 64 cases under all classes as compared with the figures for 1924. Analysing the figures under Classes I to V and those under Class VI, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) shows a fall of 114 cases as compared with the figures of 1924. On the other hand, cases under Class VI show an increase of 178.

The net increase under all classes was contributed to by the two Ranges and Sind as shown below :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
Northern Range	+57	−226	−169
Southern Range	−183	+401	+218
Sind	+12	+3	+15
Total ..	−114	+178	+64

Districts showing a marked fall in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Karachi Head Quarters (532), Kaira (111), Bijapur (110), Satara (98) and Poona (97).

The fall in the Karachi Head Quarters is attributed to the system of flying patrols started in the latter half of 1924 and continued throughout the year under report. Surveillance over bad characters and deportations also helped considerably in checking crime.

In the Kaira district, the fall is reported to be due to the more efficient performance of night rounds, the rounding up of several dangerous and desperate characters, the maintenance and encouragement of private watch and ward arrangements at important villages and to intensive and methodical preventive action in the shape of patrolling. In Bijapur the decrease was due to the arrest and conviction of the Waddar and Kaikadi Dacoit Gangs and to general supervision over bad characters. The fall in Satara is attributed to a more efficient working of the Criminal Tribes Act and partly to deficient reporting by aggrieved parties. In Poona the successful prosecution of mixed gangs of Pardeshis, Sikhs and Mahomedans hailing from Bombay and of Bhils from Poona and Ahmednagar, the better registration of criminals and the institution of night pickets in Poona Cantonments have brought their reward.

Districts showing a marked increase in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are, Hyderabad (249), Ahmedabad (196), Dharwar (158), Ratnagiri (121) and Ahmednagar (108). In Hyderabad district the increase is attributed partly to the inexperience of junior Sub-Inspectors and partly to an influx of famine fugitives from Cutch after the failure of the rains. The increase in Ahmedabad is reported to be due to a variety of causes, including the closure of certain Police Stations and Outposts with the resultant decrease in the police force, the after effects of the wave of general depression in all industrial centres and the semi-famine conditions prevailing not only in the district but also in the neighbouring tracts of Baroda and Kathiawar. The Superintendent also attributes the increase partly to the facilities provided by certain amended sections of the Criminal Procedure Code under which offences are now compoundable, the penalizing effects of the law being thereby reduced.

In Dharwar, the rise is reported to be due to an abnormal increase in crime in Hubli Town, for which members of the Criminal Tribes Settlement in Hubli are said to be responsible. The increase in Ratnagiri is reported to be due to the partial failure of the monsoon and to the fact that two culprits committed 28 offences within the limits of two police stations before they were brought to book. In Ahmednagar the increase is attributed to the non-application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the local Bhils and to the return to the district of numbers of Mang Garudis and other tribesmen owing to the Mill strikes in Bombay.

The increase of 178 offences under Class VI was mainly in offences under "Special and Local Laws." The Districts which contributed primarily to this increase were Poona and Nasik, for which the increased

activities of the Police under thePublic Conveyances Act and the Criminal Tribes Act were largely responsible.

Reported Serious Crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during the year under report and in the preceding four years :—

Forms of Crime.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Murders	574	545	552	517	515
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	240	238	265	222	218
Dacoities	568	302	286	235	190
Robberies	818	750	878	745	666
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Burglaries)	10,412	9,184	8,507	8,345	8,225
Thefts, including cattle thefts ..	17,704	14,367	13,281	13,194	12,921
Receiving stolen property ..	1,225	1,012	919	825	978
Total ..	31,547	26,453	24,688	24,133	23,713

In 1924 the total number of reported serious offences showed a decrease of 555 cases as compared with the figures for 1923. This fall was mainly contributed by Sind, *viz.*, 539 cases. In the year under report the reverse was the case, as out of the total decrease of 420 cases, the Presidency proper contributed no less than 409 cases. The steady reduction in serious crime under every head is a most satisfactory feature of the year's working.

The distribution of the reported serious crime between the Ranges and Sind in 1924 and 1925 is as under :—

		Murder and attempts at Murder and Culpable Homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc.	Thefts including Cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.	Total reported serious crime.
Northern Range.	1925	228	88	268	2,889	3,814	177	7,464
	1924	220	128	313	3,014	3,748	188	7,611
		+ 8	— 40	— 45	— 125	+ 66	— 11	— 147
Southern Range.	1925	214	72	265	2,295	4,629	293	7,768
	1924	194	112	286	2,554	4,636	248	8,030
		+ 20	— 40	— 21	— 259	— 7	+ 45	— 262
Sind ..	1925	291	30	133	3,041	4,478	508	8,481
	1924	325	45	146	2,777	4,810	389	8,492
		— 34	— 15	— 13	+ 264	— 332	+ 119	— 11
Total ..	1925	733	190	666	8,225	12,921	978	23,713
	1924	739	285	745	8,345	13,194	825	24,133
		— 6	— 95	— 79	— 120	— 273	+ 153	— 420

Under "Murders, etc." there was a marked decrease (34) in Sind while increases occurred in the Northern Range (8) and the Southern Range (20). The Districts showing increases were Belgaum (20), Ahmedabad and Nasik (11 each). These offences are almost invariably due to causes over which the Police have no control and, as such, call for no special explanation.

Under "Dacoities" there was a substantial drop of 40 cases in each of the two Ranges and of 15 cases in Sind. The destruction of certain active gangs of dacoits was largely responsible for this satisfactory result.

Under "Robberies", both Ranges in the Presidency and Sind record decreases of 45, 21 and 13 cases respectively. The Districts of East Khandesh (16), Thana (15) and Bombay Suburban District (12) are chiefly responsible for the improvement in the Northern Range. In the Southern Range the Districts which call for special mention in this connection are Satara (17) and Dharwar (11). In both the Ranges the fall was mainly due, as in the case of dacoities, to the rounding up of dacoits and robbers and to the increased activities of the Police under the Criminal Tribes Act. In Sind, Karachi Head Quarters District returned a substantial drop of 22 cases, obviously as the result of the special measures adopted in the City.

"Burglaries" also showed a marked fall in the Northern Range (125) and the Southern Range (259). In Sind, however, the reverse was the case, where there was an increase of 264 cases.

In the Northern Range the most noticeable fall occurred in Nasik (51), Kaira (47), East Khandesh (46) and Surat (44). In the Southern Range the fall was shared by Poona (97), Dharwar (70) and Satara (60). In Sind, the districts which contributed largely towards the increase were Hyderabad (131), Larkana (77) and Nawabshah (43).

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, in this connection remarks :—

"x x x I am afraid the reason for this increase is that the criminals are finding that there is less chance of detection in burglary cases than in ordinary thefts. There are also indications that foreign criminals are visiting Sind and committing burglaries, and the ordinary Sub-Inspector appears to be unable to think of any criminal beyond the residents of his charge. District Superintendents of Police are aware of this and there are some slight signs that the Sind Police are at last beginning to awake to the fact that a burglar may have quite possibly come from somewhere further a field than the Police Station charge. The Sub-Inspectors are in a number of instances becoming aware of the fact that it is not waste of time to watch arrivals of strangers in their beats".

As regards "thefts", the tables are turned. In the Northern Range, an increase of 66 cases was recorded, while in the Southern Range there was a fall of only 7 cases. In Sind, however, there was a welcome drop of 332 cases. In this respect, too, the credit lies mainly with the Police of Karachi Head Quarters.

As regards cases against "Receivers", the activities of the Police were gratifying, especially in Sind where there was an increase of 119 cases as compared with the figures of the previous year.

6. A statement showing the incidence, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code, and of the principal classes of serious crime for 1925, district by district, is attached at the end of the report. Similar statistics in respect of other Presidencies and Provinces of India for 1925 are not available. Taking the figures for 1924, the incidence per thousand of the population of cognizable crime reported in the years 1923-24 under classes I to V stood as under :—

Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per Thousand of the Population.

	1923.	1924.
(1) Burma	4·19	5·98
(2) Central Provinces	2·59	2·52
(3) North West Frontier Province	2·81	2·36
(4) Punjab	1·95	2·02
(5) Bombay	1·79	1·77
(6) United Provinces	2·31	1·63
(7) Bengal	1·59	1·57
(8) Bihar and Orissa	1·16	1·44
(9) Assam	1·39	1·43
(10) Madras	1·08	1·19

These figures show that there was a general fall in five out of the ten Presidencies and Provinces in India during 1924. Burma as usual continued to be the most criminal and Madras the least. Bombay, however, went one step up from No. 6 in 1923 to No. 5 in the year 1924.

The following table shows the incidence of important offences, per thousand of the population, for the year 1924 :—

—	Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Burglaries.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.	Total serious crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay ..	·028	·0 2	·015	·041	·460	·728	·645	1·332
Bengal	·011	·007	·019	·012	·729	·540	·026	1·346
Madras ..	·022	·007	·012	·026	·274	·591	·012	·947
Central Provinces	·017	·006	·005	·019	·737	1·239	·008	2·102
Punjab ..	·035	·028	·009	·032	·892	1464	·114	4·576
United Provinces ..	·019	·014	·022	·017	·813	·476	·084	1·399
Burma ..	·077	·012	·057	·112	·689	1·876	·007	2·835
Bihar and Orissa ..	·007	·007	·009	·006	·485	·448	·027	·999
Assam ..	·009	·013	·005	·004	·513	·407	·055	1·068
North West Frontier Province ..	·202	·147	·022	·082	.636	·411	·103	1·606

It will be seen that Bombay stood at No. 7 in respect of total serious crime as against No. 6 in 1923.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the armed and the mounted police except in the case of the North West Frontier Province where the force consists of armed police

only, the following table shows the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1924 per policeman :—

(1) Burma	4·04
(2) Assam	3·48
(3) Central Provinces	3·46
(4) Bihar and Orissa	3·10
(5) Bengal	2·81
(6) Bombay	2·38
(7) United Provinces	2·01
(8) Punjab	1·88
(9) Madras	1·84
(10) North West Frontier Province	·93

The position of the Bombay Presidency remained unchanged.

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1919 onwards are not available and no comparison can therefore be made.

Turning to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency; inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was the same as in 1924, *viz.*, 1·77. The ratio of incidence between the Presidency and Sind was practically unchanged, *viz.*, 1·39 for the former and 3·62 for the latter in 1925 as against 1·40 and 3·61 in 1924. The total serious crime also stood at nearly the same proportion, *viz.*, 1·02 for the Presidency proper and 2·59 for Sind.

In the Presidency proper the Bombay Suburban District was again the most criminal (4·63) and Ratnagiri the least criminal (·42). In Sind the corresponding Districts were again Karachi Head Quarters (6·87) and Thar and Parkar (2·02).

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, commenting on the high percentage of crime in the Bombay Suburban District writes :—

"The high incidence of reported crime per mille of the population obtaining in the Bombay Suburban District as compared with that for the other individual districts in the Range was ascribed by the district officers in the previous year's report to the bad characters coming by local trains from Bombay City on criminal expeditions. Steps were taken during the year under report to organize effective supervision over such itinerants by detailing for duty railway and district police during the dark half of the month on Khar, Santa-Cruz, Parla, Bandra and Andheri Railway Stations. This system led to a great decrease of crime in Bombay Suburban District as evinced by a comparison of the figures of incidence of crime per mille *viz.*, 4·63 in 1925 as against 5·05 in 1924".

The system referred to above proved to be so effective that orders have been issued to extend it, as a tentative measure, to the Ghatkopar Station on the G. I. P. Railway. The strength of the Bombay Suburban District was considerably increased during the year by the additional force sanctioned for the new Head Quarters opened for the district.

The problem of policing the Bombay Suburban District is fraught with many difficulties which do not obtrude themselves in the average District. The Bombay Suburban District is in process of development and of necessity the police organization is in the nature of patch-work. The men are housed, in certain of the temporary Police Stations, in buildings that are scarcely fit for human habitation and they have to work in

conditions that preclude the possibility of their pulling their weight. The District is within easy reach of the criminal fraternity of Bombay City and, as it develops, it will become more and more worth their attention. The Police, meanwhile, are on a rural basis and the odds are therefore greatly in favour of the criminal. Matters will not be on a satisfactory footing until the development of the area has reached the stage at which its Police can be handed over to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be administered as an integral part of the City Police Force.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

7. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1924	38,566	8,344	46,910
1925	37,991	8,531	46,522

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,818 against 2,330 in 1924, leaving 44,704 cases for investigation as against 44,580 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, dropped from 4·96 in 1924 to 3·90 in the year under report. The fall was shared practically equally by both the Ranges and Sind.

Excluded cases.

8. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 8,650 as against 8,190 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 18·59 against 17·45 in 1924. There was some improvement in the Southern Range where the percentage decreased from 17·53 in 1924 to 16·68 in the year under report, while there was an increase in the number of excluded cases both in the Northern Range and in Sind, the percentages being 17·56 and 21·81 as against 15·94 and 19·17 respectively in 1924. In the Northern Range the increase was most marked in the Ahmedabad District and in Sind in Hyderabad and Karachi Districts. The increase in these districts is reported to have been largely due to the addition for the first time of "cases compounded" to those excluded during the year.

In the Ahmednagar District some misunderstanding seems to have prevailed with regard to the correct classification of cases. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police has written :—

"I had noticed at Police Station inspections that many cases, in which the accused was acquitted or discharged, were classed 'C'. This classification I discovered on enquiry was being made erroneously by some Magistrates who laboured under the impression that a case was classified according to the guilt of the particular accused, and not on the evidence of the case, *vide* Rule 555 of the Police Manual. It has been impossible to ascertain how extensive this error has been and how far statistics have been vitiated. Suffice it to say that one Sub-Divisional Magistrate had to be enlightened in this respect."

Heretofore there has been no uniformity of procedure with regard to the classification of compounded cases for the purposes of the Annual Administration Report. In certain Districts they were included in column 9 and in others in column 12 of Statement 'A' Part I. Relying on the order contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1260, dated the 5th February 1917, instructions were issued during the year to include all cases " compounded " in column 9 (cases due to mistakes of law or facts, etc). It is possible these orders are responsible for some increase in the number of excluded cases.

Maliciously false cases.

9. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 1,225 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 1,405 in the preceding year—a decrease of 180 cases.

The number of such cases and their percentages to cases for disposal for the 5 years 1921 to 1925 were: —

Year.	Number of cases.	Percentages.
1921	1,313	2·56
1922	1,264	2·65
1923	1,422	3·06
1924	1,405	2·99
1925	1,225	2·63

The fall was most marked in Satara (from 113 to 42) followed by Karachi Head Quarters (from 125 to 85), Sukkur (from 109 to 75) and Belgaum (from 54 to 26).

Prosecutions were undertaken in 309 cases during the year, out of which 108 ended in conviction and 121 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 25·22 against 21·77 in 1924 and 26·23 in 1923. The percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the last quinquennium have been: —

1921	58·94
1922	53·89
1923	56·70
1924	51·74
1925	57·44

Both numerically and proportionately, the number of prosecutions was larger than in the year before and it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the year under report also shows a considerable improvement. The rise in the percentage of convictions occurred mainly in the Southern Range (from 50·00 in 1924 to 75·00). In the Northern Range it was practically stationary, while in Sind a heavy fall (from 54·29 to 45·16) was recorded.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, remarks in this connection :—

" The percentage of convictions has again fallen as compared with the preceding two years. It must be borne in mind that absolute proof in such cases is very hard to obtai and the District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks that the Magistrates as a rule give ever indulgence to a person accused of this offence."

10. The provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 161 cases as compared with 217 in 1924 and 194 in 1923. This fall has been shared by both the Ranges and Sind. It seems to be chiefly due to an appreciable drop in the number of maliciously false cases, as also to the stricter provisions of the amended Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which action can be taken against a complainant only when the accusation is proved to be false and either frivolous or vexatious.

Vexatious complaints.

The total amount of compensation awarded during the year was Rs. 7,928 against Rs. 10,581 in 1924 and 7,865 in 1923. As in the previous year, Sind headed the list, both in the number of cases in which the Section was applied, as also in the amount of compensation awarded. The Commissioner in Sind has remarked :—

"Use was made of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in only 67 cases as against 84 in the previous year. The amount awarded in compensation was Rs. 3,880 an average of Rs. 57-14-7 per case. Although this works out to a slightly higher average figure than in former years, both this amount and the number of cases show that an entirely inadequate use is made by Magistrates of this Section. A free employment of the Section is especially necessary in Sind where false complaints are excessively common and where the Criminal Procedure Code is often illegitimately used in matters which should come before the Civil Courts, if they are to be pursued at all. It is obvious that the use of the Section varies greatly in different districts and it is a matter which requires the constant attention of District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates."

In commenting on the fall in the number of cases dealt with under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"* * * In this respect I entirely agree with the recommendation of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad that Police Prosecutors should urge their protests with still greater cogency in the future and bring to the notice of the District Magistrate any individual cases in which those protests have been improperly disregarded by the Magistrates."

The importance of checking false, vexatious and frivolous complaints by the free use of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, has been stressed in this Report year after year with monotonous regularity. If the orders issued by Government in their Resolution in the Home Department, No. P-22, dated 11th December 1923, were rigidly followed, the desired result would be achieved.

11. There were 6,749 cases pending at the close of the year under report against 5,922 in the preceding year—an increase of 827 cases. Of these 6,749 cases, 1,827 were pending with the Police and the remaining 4,922 with the Magistracy. The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last 5 years stood as under :—

Pending cases.

1921	..	..	..	14·12
1922	..	..	..	13·13
1923	..	..	..	13·59
1924	..	..	..	12·62
1925	..	..	..	14·50

It is disappointing to note that, in spite of repeated instructions to keep the number of pending cases as low as possible and with a smaller number of cases sent up for trial, the percentage of pending cases during the year under report was the highest on record during the quinquennium.

The increase was shared by both the Ranges and Sind, the lion's share being in the Southern Range (366 cases) followed by Sind (280 cases) and the Northern Range (181 cases). The increase was primarily due to the number of cases pending with the Magistrates. This would seem to indicate that the special instructions issued in Government letter No. 3650, dated 24th September 1923, which were reiterated in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution in the Home Department, No. P-22, dated 11th December 1923, were not given due attention.

The remarks made by certain District Magistrates in this connection are interesting. In the Ahmedabad District there was a rise of 152 cases. The District Magistrate remarks as follows :—

" I do however wish to speak about a matter which is of equally immediate interest to the District Superintendent of Police, and that is the need for increasing the number of Magistrates in Ahmedabad City. Shortly after taking charge I learnt that there were 130 cases on the file of the City Magistrate and 70 cases on the file of the Huzur Deputy Collector. Most of those cases are non-cognizable, but still the result of such an accumulation of non-cognizable work will be to crowd out or protract the completion of cognizable cases. The City Magistrate by the most strenuous work is doing his best to avoid delays, but he is bound to be defeated by the sheer volume of the work. It is common knowledge that any delay in the hearing of important cases has the most wide reaching adverse effects on the general system of Police administration, since such cases are often test cases on the decision of which the question of lodging other complaints depends. At present I am powerless to assist Police Officers from the District or outside the District who complain that they are kept kicking their heels in Ahmedabad City waiting for the next hearing of their cases. No one is to blame. We require primarily another City Magistrate. There is easily enough work for two. To prove the necessity I intend shortly to submit to the Commissioner a statement showing how the disposal of work has been hindered during the past year by the impossible amount of work thrown upon Rao Saheb M. M. Joshi, and to request him to move Government to sanction the additional appointment."

I am in full agreement with the views of the District Magistrate that any undue delay in the hearing of important cases has the most prejudicial effect on the general Police administration. It is, therefore, essential that, at least at important places such as Ahmedabad, the administration of justice should not be allowed to suffer through the inadequacy of Magistrates.

In Sukkur there was an increase of 81 cases. The District Magistrate's observations are :—

" This increase is probably partly due to the increase in crime but mainly to the necessity of sending summonses and warrants to the Police repeatedly for service or execution. It is perhaps the fact that the Police are so few that even a small increase in their work throws them heavily in arrears. A second reason for delay in Magistrates' courts is that, pleaders are having recourse more often to Section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, under which on the pretext of demanding a transfer, they can hold up the work of a Magistrate's court at any moment. Both causes of delay are receiving attention."

It is not known whether undue advantage is taken of Section 526, Criminal Procedure Code, also in other districts.

12. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 30,869 cases, as against 32,549 in 1924—a decrease of 1,680 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as follows :—

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1923	24,990	6,636	31,626
1924	24,991	7,558	32,549
1925	23,278	7,591	30,869

Both the Ranges and Sind recorded decreases. In the Northern Range there was a fall of 691 cases followed by Sind (595) and the Southern Range (394).

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes, it appears that, with the exception of Class VI (Miscellaneous) which returned an increase of 33 cases, there was a fall in all other classes. The decrease was most marked in Classes II and III (serious offences against the person and serious offences against the person and property), namely, 650 and 649 cases, respectively.

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the last three years are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Item No. 29 in Statement A—Part I).	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1923	428	269	549	7,752	10,586	726
1924	447	275	498	7,520	10,782	699
1925	400	153	393	7,136	10,332	778

There was a very welcome fall in murders, dacoities and robberies during the year, *viz.*, 47, 122 and 105 cases, respectively.

Burglaries fell from 7,520 to 7,136. The Southern Range was responsible for a fall of 318 cases, the Northern Range for 179 cases. On the other hand, Sind returned an increase of 113 cases. The fall was most marked in Dharwar (128) and Poona (113). The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is unable to say to what extent this heavy

fall was genuine or due to failure to report cases. In this connection he writes :—

"There is a noticeable decline in house-breaking and thefts but how much of this is due to cases not being reported is difficult to say. Since the patrolling system has been abolished it has been found impossible to know what is going on in villages. A notable instance of this was found in the case of a gang headed by a notorious burglar of Hubli having taken up his residence in an out of the way village in the Shiggaon Taluka and operating a gang from there. The gang was eventually traced and broken but during the investigation it was found that hardly any of the offences committed by the gang had been reported or registered. I do not think this would have been possible under the village patrol system. I referred to this matter in my report last year and since then have had no reason to alter my opinion; in fact experience of the year under report confirms that opinion."

In Poona the decrease is reported to have been due to the successful prosecution of Bhils and to the institution of night pickets in Poona Cantonments.

Thefts recorded a fall of 450 cases as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This fall was most marked in Sind, especially in the Karachi Headquarters (194), due to the increased activities of the night patrols.

It is gratifying to note that cases against receivers of stolen property rose from 699 in 1924 to 778 in the year under report. The increase was shared by all, Sind (54), the Northern Range (15) and the Southern Range (10).

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has remarked as under in this connection :—

"It is satisfactory to note that crime under this head, which really tests the detective skill of the Police, has received sufficient attention."

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

13. The total number of undetected cases during the year was the lowest during the last triennium, *viz.*, 10,786, as against 11,314 in 1924 and 11,796 in 1923, the average for the triennium being 11,298. The decrease was distributed all over the Presidency including Sind—Southern Range (467 cases) followed by Northern Range (42 cases) and Sind (19 cases).

The following tabular statement shows the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of :—

	Real cases disposed of in 1925.	Undetected cases in 1925.	Percentages.	
			1924.	1925.
Northern Range	11,681	3,584	29·30	30·68
Southern Range	10,736	3,105	32·09	28·92
Sind	8,452	4,097	45·49	48·47
Total ..	30,869	10,786	34·75	34·94

The percentage for the whole Presidency is nearly the same as in 1924, and includes cases under Class VI. If Indian Penal Code cases

are considered separately, the result is not so satisfactory, the percentage being 45·63 in the year under report against 44·62 in the year before.

Taking the Ranges and Sind separately, the percentages of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code for the two years 1924 and 1925 were as follows :—

	1924.	1925.
Northern Range	43·91	45·82
Southern Range	42·90	40·60
Sind	46·90	50·13
Percentages for the whole Presidency ..	44·62	45·63

An improvement is noticed in the Southern Range, while the Northern Range and Sind show deterioration. An examination of the figures by Districts shows marked improvement in Dharwar followed by Ratnagiri, Upper Sind Frontier and Panch Mahals, while the Districts showing deterioration are Sholapur, Broach, Hyderabad, Thana, Karachi District, Nawabshah and Ahmedabad. The fluctuations in the remaining Districts do not call for any comment.

The District Magistrate, Thana, writes :—

" The percentage of undetected to ' true ' cases has risen, for which the district Superintendent of Police principally blames the attitude of the public ; while the present day spirit of non-co-operation with an indifference or hostility to authority adds to the difficulties of the Police, yet another probable cause is that modern Indian criminals, especially in a district so near Bombay, have increased in intelligence, ingenuity and organization among themselves faster than have the Police in detective ability. The latter without any separate whole-time detective staff and with no provision for real training in detective work are too often like mere untrained amateurs contending with skilled professionals. "

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, comments in this connection as follows :—

" I would add a further measure, to those already suggested by Mr. Rushton last year in connection with the prevention and detection of crime, *viz.*, registration, restriction, and location in Settlements, as found necessary, of members of criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act not only in the districts in British territory but also of those in the Indian States adjoining British territory. "

Mr. Rushton advocated *inter alia* last year the urgency of the establishment of a central agency for collecting data to deal with Burglaries on the " modus operandi system ", by adding a special staff to the Criminal Investigation Department.

The pressing need for the expansion of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department has been emphasized year after year in the past and I am glad to be able to say that two appointments of Deputy Superintendents were added to the Criminal Investigation Department during the year—one for the " Crime " Branch and the other for the Branch dealing with all questions concerning the working of the " Criminal Tribes Act ".

Proposals are, moreover, about to go in to Government involving the remodelling of the Criminal Investigation Department and the formation of a Criminal Intelligence Branch whose function it should be to co-ordinate the efforts of the District Police in their war against the professional criminal and the habitual. The need for some such organization has long

been felt and the fertile brain of Mr. Wilson has found the means of supplying the want within the existing Budget grants. I feel confident that his scheme will add greatly to the efficiency of the Police as a preventive and detective force where professional crime is concerned.

Police cases decided by trial.

14. Out of 18,265 cases decided by trial, 16,608 ended in conviction as against 16,303 out of 18,905 cases tried in 1924. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 90·92 as against 86·23 in the previous year under all classes and 86·50 against 79·47 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following table of percentages indicates the success obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement A—Part I).	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1923	72·03	72·47	80·22	87·03	91·22	85·01
1924	71·09	66·97	84·86	85·85	90·07	82·52
1925	71·36	64·61	87·57	88·18	91·44	87·44

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1925 and the preceding four years is as under :—

1921	41·19
1922	44·37
1923	46·92
1924	50·08
1925	53·80

It is gratifying to note that the results continue to show steady improvement. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in the Northern Range (62·06) followed by the Southern Range (60·43), while Sind came in a bad third (33·95).

The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, stood at 61·28 against 57·71 in 1924 and 55·01 in 1923. The figures show progressive improvement.

In Sind, the low percentage appears to be partly due to the inadequacy of the Prosecuting Staff. In the Reorganization schemes recently submitted to Government it has been proposed to strengthen the existing Prosecuting Staff. When these schemes are sanctioned, it is possible that better results will be achieved.

Sessions cases.

15. 1,024 cases, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, were committed to the Sessions Courts against 1,116 in the previous year. Out of 864 cases tried, 604 ended in conviction as compared with 919 and 660 respectively in 1924. The percentage of cases ending in

conviction to cases tried was 69·90 as against 71·81 in 1924. Of the remaining cases, 260 ended in acquittal or discharge and 145 remained pending at the close of the year. The highest percentage of convictions was returned by the Southern Range (74·04) and the lowest by Sind (65·33). The fall in Sind has again been attributed to the failure of the Jury system as was remarked in the last year's report. In this connection the District Magistrate, Karachi, has observed :—

"The failures of justice noted in last year's report as arising out of the Jury system are again equally conspicuous. It is clear however that the cause of this is not, as suggested last year, the inability of Karachi Juries to appreciate mofussil conditions, since the same complaint is made by the Superintendent, Karachi Headquarters, who of course refers exclusively to City cases. The fact seems to be that juries are reluctant to convict any accused, and thus regard the evidence with an initial prejudice in favour of the defence."

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,065 in the year under report, against 7,874 in 1924. The increase was mainly due to greater activity on the part of the Police under the Criminal Tribes and Public Conveyances Act.

Of the 8,065 cases, 7,177 were brought to trial of which 6,995 ended in conviction against 7,110 and 6,894 respectively in 1924. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 97·46, as against 96·96 in 1924 and 95·50 in 1923.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

17. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1925 was 9,236 against 9,186 in 1924 and 8,881 in 1923.

The cases ending in conviction numbered 4,700 as against 4,548 in 1924, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 50·88 against 48·41 in 1924.

Statement A, Part II—Persons in Police cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 38,267 against 37,446 in 1924 and 35,430 in 1923.

Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 45,852 as compared with 44,882 in 1924 and 42,248 in 1923. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 732 against 842 in 1924 and 865 in 1923, a percentage of 1·91 of the total arrested as compared with 2·24 in 1924 and 2·44 in 1923. Of the 45,852 persons for disposal, 35,718 were tried during the year of whom 22,782 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63·78 on the total tried against 62·17 in 1924 and 62·62 in 1923.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges and Sind separately were as under :—

	1924.	1925.
Northern Range	69·56	68·65
Southern Range	67·93	73·05
Sind	44·08	46·43

Dealing with persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 26,720 were tried of whom 14,404 were convicted, giving a percentage of 53·90 as against 52·05 in 1924 and 53·63 in 1923. At the end of the year, 8,550 persons were awaiting trial or investigation as against 7,195 in 1924 and 7,120 in 1923, giving a percentage of 18·64 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·03 in 1924 and 16·85 in 1923.

Statement B, Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

19. Non-cognizable crime reported rose from 88,291 in 1924 to 92,602 in the year under report—a net increase of 4,311 cases. The increase was shared by both the Ranges while Sind showed a decrease of 594. The total number of cases for disposal was 96,774 against 92,792 in 1924. Of these 96,774 cases, 69,838 were tried and 56,902 ended in conviction against 66,267 and 53,433 respectively in 1924. The percentage of convictions to the number for disposal rose from 57·58 in 1924 to 58·79 in 1925.

I have commented, in paragraph 3 above, on the steady rise in reported non-cognizable crime.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable cases.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts during the year under report was 142,986 against 135,508 in 1924 and 128,113 in 1923. 6,257 persons were discharged, after appearance, without trial, 92,813 were tried, of whom 64,664 were convicted and 28,149 were discharged or acquitted against 7,148, 89,082, 60,048 and 29,034 respectively, in 1924. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 69·67 and 45·22 against 67·40 and 44·31 respectively in 1924.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

21. The value of property stolen during the year under report in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 19,24,437 against Rs. 20,74,190 in 1924 and Rs. 21,88,202 in 1923. The value of property recovered was Rs. 6,47,701 compared with Rs. 6,12,844 in 1924 and Rs. 7,12,365 in 1923. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 39·11 in 1925 against 35·67 in the year before, an appreciable improvement.

The following table shows similar percentages for 1924 and 1925 for the two Ranges and Sind :—

	1924.	1925.
Northern Range	38·17	39·29
Southern Range	38·31	41·31
Sind	31·31	37·05

Preventive action.

22. The following comparative statement furnishes detailed information in respect of the proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding pending cases).
Northern Range.	1924	1,157	697	491	..	206	268	78·41
	1925	942	661	458	..	203	118	80·21
Southern Range.	1924	1,344	632	441	..	191	215	55·08
	1925	893	461	363	..	98	242	70·81
Sind ..	1924	1,700	945	170	..	775	340	60·40
	1925	1,823	1,140	266	..	874	431	81·89
Total ..	1924	4,201	2,274	1,102	..	1,172	823	67·31
	1925	3,658	2,262	1,087	..	1,175	791	78·89

With the exception of the fact that a smaller number of persons was proceeded against during the year as compared with the figures for the previous year, the results of the Police action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, show considerable improvement. Comparing the Range and Sind figures, both the Ranges returned decreases (Northern Range 215 persons and Southern Range 451 persons), while Sind returned an increase of 123 persons as compared with the figures for 1924.

As regards individual Districts, there was a marked increase of cases in Sukkur (282), Karachi District (135) and Belgaum (121), while the Districts showing marked decreases were Bijapur (306), Kaira (223), Hyderabad (160) and Dharwar (111).

The decrease in Bijapur was the result of a re-action after a period of somewhat injudicious activity during the two previous years. The Superintendent himself considered the evidence in every case before proceedings were launched and all but the most obvious cases were dropped. The results of this meticulous discrimination will be watched with interest.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, has explained the heavy fall in his District (of 223 persons), as follows :—

" The number of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is the lowest on record during the last quinquennium. Owing to the abnormal drop in serious offences against property and comparatively peaceful conditions prevailing, no vigorous campaign under this Section was called for and action was confined only to cases of urgent necessity. At best, action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is a temporary makeshift and more often than not it lends itself to serious abuses in the hands of the subordinate Police. From my experience in two of the Gujerat districts, I venture to think that effective night rounds, frequent road patrolling, and personal visitation of bad villages by supervising officers are better and more effective measures under normal conditions of crime."

"

In connection with the decrease in the Dharwar District, the District Superintendent of Police has remarked as under :—

" Action under Security Sections has been very poor during the year. The chief trouble lies in the attitude of the Magistrates who are of the opinion that the evidence necessary in a case under these Sections must be equivalent to that required in an actual offence. They lose sight of the fact that these Sections are preventive and not penal. Another trouble lies in the tardy disposal of these cases with the result that influences are brought to bear on the prosecution witnesses who retract their original evidence. A third trouble is that few Magistrates have powers under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that all cases have to go to the Sub-Divisional officers, whose camps move about the District and witnesses are put to great hardship by being dragged about the District to give evidence."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

" The percentage of successful Chapter cases fell in all districts except Bijapur. Bijapur which was commented upon for the last two years for unsatisfactory work, has shown improvement. The District Superintendent of Police there scrutinizes the cases carefully before deciding to send them to Magistrates. Other District Superintendents of Police will be well advised to follow this practice as it will save both time and money of Government. As regards the complaint that few Magistrates have powers under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the District Magistrate will be asked to recommend, if necessary, experienced Magistrates for these powers. The question of appointing Resident Magistrates is before Government. "

The shortage of Magistrates has been complained of in certain districts. Such conditions hinder seriously the prompt disposal of cases and result in waste of money and of time and in general inconvenience both to officials and to the public.

Criminal classes, wandering Gangs, and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

23. The Surat District was troubled by a gang of criminals who were responsible for 2 dacoities and whose operations extended also to the Baroda State. In spite of the combined efforts of the Surat and Baroda Police, the gang escaped capture.

A large influx of Mang-Garudis and other tribesmen, who originally belonged to the Ahmednagar District but had made Bombay their home, returned to their native district during the year on account of the closing of the mills. Promptly effective action could not be taken against them for want of sufficient Police to deal with them, but the necessary preliminary action was taken to bring them under the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act.

In the East Khandesh District, gangs of Iranis travelled by rail and stayed at several places throughout the District. Their movements were closely watched by the Police. They gave no trouble.

Fifteen gangs of Phase Pardhis visited the West Khandesh District from East Khandesh and other districts. Thirty members of these gangs were found to have had previous convictions and 7 were traced as being members of Criminal Tribes in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. These 37 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and 22 of them were convicted and sent to jail on failure to furnish security.

A gang of Ghantichors consisting of six males, six females and 12 children came to notice in the village of Sansari under the Deolali Camp

Police Station. They posed as Marathas with comfortable means and lived in the house of a goldsmith. Their house was raided on suspicion and property worth Rs. 3,365 was attached. Four members of the gang were arrested under Section 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 3 were traced by the Finger Print Bureau, Poona, as being members of the Hubli and Gokak Settlements, while the fourth was found to be an absconder from the Kolhapur Jail. The remaining members of the gang made good their escape, after squaring the village Police Patel. An Inspector of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to take up the case and he succeeded in rounding up and arresting the absconders. They were put on their trial before the Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, who convicted 12 of them to various terms of imprisonment.

The districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar continued to suffer as in 1924, from the depredations of Mang-Garudis, Katbus, Ghantichors, Lamanis, Waddars, etc., from the adjoining Native States and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. Efforts are being made by some of these States to bring their Criminal Tribes under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. This should bring immediate relief to the districts concerned.

Bijapur, once more suffered from the attentions of criminal classes throughout the year. In the beginning of the year, a gang consisting of 28 Man-Waddars belonging to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions harried the Southern part of the district, being responsible for no less than 28 house-breakings and thefts. The gang was eventually arrested and its members sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The relief brought about by this capture was interrupted by the escape of two notorious dacoits, Narsya and Dundya, from the Jamkhandi Jail. These desperadoes will inevitably attract other bad characters to themselves and embark once more, unless they are accounted for, upon an orgy of dacoity and murder. And the task of rounding them up falls upon the Bijapur Police.

Kolaba, being in close proximity to Bombay, suffered from the attentions of Mang-Garudi gangs turned out of Bombay. While passing through this district, some of the members of these gangs posed as Thakurs in order to avoid surveillance. They also committed a number of thefts *en route*. Twenty-two Mang-Garudis registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in Bombay were sent to Panvel by the Bombay Police for permanent settlement, but they returned to Bombay at their own request as they did not find life in Panvel congenial.

During the year under report, 1 gang of Mang-Garudis, 1 of Rathods, 3 of Bairagis, 1 of Bhamptas and 49 of Iranis passed over the jurisdiction of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railway Police.

In Sind, Karachi District suffered from the depredations of the gang headed by Miran Jamali. The activities of this gang have been described

by the Superintendent as follows:—

"The outstanding episodes of the year were the two raids by Miran Jamali and his gang. In February Miran came into Sind with the apparent intention of raiding Laki, but abandoned this idea and instead he and three others raided the isolated Railway Station of Bagothoro, which they gutted. Their tracks were followed across the Kohistan of Larkana and Karachi Districts into Las Bella territory. On the way in the Karachi Kohistan, they were followed up too precipitately by a camel sowar, and pagis and turned the tables on them most completely, shooting the sowar in the knee and making off with his carbine and the sword of a pagi. Later in the year, on 9th December, Miran Jamali and 7 companions gutted Amri Station and looted the village of Amri, getting away with Rs. 3,500 worth of property. They were followed as soon as possible into the hilly tracts in the south of Larkana District, where they dodged the tracking party for 8 days, and eventually took to their heels and bolted again into Las Bella territory. Having reached the border safely, Miran and the two men who had remained with him deliberately waited for the tracking party, which they must have seen following hard upon their tracks across the plain, and ambushed them most effectively about half an hour before dark. Fortunately, we had no serious casualties: but the raiders made good their escape. These raiders had undoubtedly been harboured in the isolated hamlets in the Kohistan."

A detailed review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act has already been separately forwarded.

Habitual offenders.

24. During the year under report, 3,960 out of 22,782 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,169 were classed as "Habitual Offenders" against 3,503, 22,322 and 914, respectively, in 1924. The highest figures were from the Northern Range (450), followed by Sind (406) and the Southern Range (313). The number of habituals traced and convicted was most marked in the Districts of Dharwar (73), Thana (73), Upper Sind Frontier (72), Poona (71) and West Khandesh (70).

Gang Cases—Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.

25. In the Presidency, the District Police took up nine gang cases during the year under report. Including cases pending from the previous year and those from Sind, the total number for disposal was 13. Of the 13 cases, 7 were pending at the close of the year and 4 were declared to be non-cognizable. The two remaining cases ended in conviction as against 5 in the year before. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 184, of whom 116 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, one died, 8 were released and 59 tried. Of the latter, 12 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried at 20·34 against 34·30 in the year before. The percentages of cases convicted to those tried during 1924 and 1925 were 62·5 and 33·33 respectively. The fall in the percentage is due to a large number of cases having been declared non-cognizable. District reports are silent as to the causes for the comparatively large number of non-cognizable cases.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased in the year under report by 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, one permanent for Criminal work and the other temporary for two years in connection with the Administration of the Criminal Tribes Act. Thus the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, excluding the Finger Print Bureau, was 3 Deputy

Superintendents of Police, 8 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors (including shorthand Sub-Inspectors) and 23 Head Constables.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 98 cases, compared with 85 in 1924 and 102 in 1923. Of these, 28 were Criminal and 70 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 43 and 42, respectively, in the preceding year. 156 persons (including 57 pending from the previous year) were dealt with in all during the year under report, of whom 55 were convicted, 90 were either discharged or acquitted, including one approver, and 11 were pending trial. 188 public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made on the proceedings as against 253 in the previous year and 357 in the year 1923.

These figures reflect fairly accurately the steady decline in active political propaganda.

A separate Branch to deal with the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act was opened during the year under a Deputy Superintendent of Police. This Branch will, in the course of time, become an invaluable agency for the collection and dissemination of intelligence regarding criminal tribes, and contribute in no small degree to the effective working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The following are some of the more interesting Criminal cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department, during the year :—

Blind Venkya's Gang : Arrest of

In October 1923, Venkya Lakshman, commonly known as Blind Venkya, a blind old Ghantichor of seventy with a most lurid reputation, together with his five sons and other members of his family, effected their simultaneous escape from the Gokak and Hubli Settlements. In spite of the deputation of special parties and the offer of rewards, the gang succeeded in evading arrest. They were suspected of being responsible for a series of offences committed in and around Kolhapur State. In April 1924 Blind Venkya and his wife were arrested by the Kolhapur Police, but his sons and other bad characters of the locality attacked the Police Guard and set them free. Nothing was heard of the gang for some time, but in June, 1925, the Deolali Police, suspecting a gang which had come and put up in the house of a goldsmith in a village near by, raided the place, attached some valuable property in their possession and arrested three of the male members under Section 55, Criminal Procedure Code, two other members of the gang succeeding in escaping. The finger prints of those arrested were at once identified in the Finger Print Bureau as belonging to three of the sons of Blind Venkya. Inspector Kakeri of the Criminal Investigation Department, was therefore deputed to enquire into the gang's doings, but before he could get to Deolali the remainder of the gang, who had not been arrested, had evaded the Police and disappeared. The enquiry which followed showed that the gang were responsible for a house-breaking in Poona City in June 1924 in which property consisting of pearls and gold ornaments worth Rs. 18,000

was stolen. On the proceeds of this offence the gang had been living in lavish fashion in Poona, Trimbak and Deolali, posing as well-to-do contractors, selling some of the loot and getting other pearls and ornaments made up in new forms. The wedding gift of one of the members of the gang to his bride, a Maratha widow whom he beguiled into marriage during this halcyon period, consisted of a nose ring, some of the components of which played a prominent part in bringing home the offence of house-breaking to the bridegroom. Inspector Kakeri succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 5,000 and cleverly arrested one of the absconders in Bombay. Blind Venkya, his remaining son and the rest of his party were arrested by the Kolhapur State Police on the borders of Satara District the day previous to Inspector Kakeri's arrival there for the same purpose. The whole gang, consisting of 12 persons, was tried in the Sessions Court, Poona, on charges of house-breaking and possessing and disposing of stolen property and were all sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment, three of them being transported for life under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Murder at Gokarn.

In July, Mr. Harischandra, Deputy Superintendent, was specially deputed to Gokarn in Kanara District to make enquiries into a case of what appeared to be human sacrifice. On 25th April the dead body of an unknown person, with its throat cut and decorated with various religious symbols, was found lying before the *lingam* in a temple; at the same time another dead body, also unknown, was found on the sea-shore not far away. The former case was originally reported as one of suicide and the latter as one of accidental drowning, but letters in the press drew attention to the need for closer enquiry. Mr. Harischandra's investigation on the spot showed conclusively that in the case of the body in the temple the death was homicidal and had no religious motive, while there was every ground for thinking that the drowning case was not accidental. The line for subsequent investigation indicated by the Deputy Superintendent was followed by the local Police and resulted in the identification of both bodies and the discovery of motives for the double murder. Enquiries are still in progress.

General enquiries regarding House-breakings and Receivers.

With the aid of one of the accused convicted early in the year in the Poona and Talegaon dacoity cases, Sub-Inspector Potnis, of the Criminal Investigation Department, has succeeded in tracing property stolen in the Talegaon case worth about Rs. 2,000. In addition to this, other information given by the convict has resulted in the recovery of some Rs. 5,000 worth of property connected with various house-breakings in Poona City in the course of the last few years, and in bringing to book certain receivers of Poona and Bombay, the most prominent among whom is Baijnath, who had long been in league with Takari Bhamptas and various other criminals in Bombay, but whose criminal connections he

had carefully concealed by making a show of rendering assistance to the Police in their enquiries.

Much other information furnished by this convict informer is still being verified and there is every hope that further recoveries of property will be made in other cases.

Bribery Case against Deputy Collector J. R. Cama of Surat District

Persistent and circumstantial rumours that this officer was in the habit of taking bribes in connection with his official duties having come to the ears of the District Magistrate, Surat, Government issued orders for four specific cases to be investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector D. D. Kothawala was deputed for the inquiry.

The very careful and thorough enquiry carried out by this officer showed that there was every reason to believe that the complaints were true. In each case the complaint was that the Deputy Collector, in consideration for the appointment of certain persons as Village Patels, exacted from them donations of ten tolas of gold and, in one case, not having succeeded in exacting the donation demanded, Mr. Cama called the complainant to his bungalow and there took from him a purse containing Rs. 50, which he had in his pocket. The accused was suspended by Government and proceedings were instituted against him before a Special Magistrate at Surat; after the close of the year, all four cases resulted in conviction.

RESULTS OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1924 REFERRED TO IN THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1924.

(*1*) *Bombay Suburban Gang Case, Section 400, Indian Penal Code.*

Out of 37 accused in the case, 24 were convicted and sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, to undergo various terms of imprisonment and the remainder, including the approver, were acquitted.

(*2*) *Case of Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating at Ahmedabad.*

The case is still being heard in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

(*3*) *Inter-Provincial Cheating by Bogus Firms in Bombay.*

The accused concerned in all the eight cases were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

(*4*) *Violent Satyagraha in Mulshi Petha, Poona District.*

All the six accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the High Court.

(*5*) *Offences against Public Justice in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad.*

One accused was convicted and sentenced and cases against the Court officials are still proceeding.

Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.

The following extracts are reproduced from the Report of the Deputy Inspector General for Sind, relative to the work done and noteworthy cases investigated by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department :—

" The year opened with 22 pending cases, the disposal of which was as follows :—

Convicted	7
Undetected " A " Class	..
" B " Class	..
" C " Class	..
Discharged	1
Compounded	1
Withdrawn	1
Acquitted	5
Pending in Courts	7

The case in which a merchant who was arrested and sent up for trial on a charge of setting fire to his premises and attempting to defraud an Insurance Company was withdrawn. This case was sent up at the advice of the Public Prosecutor and subsequently withdrawn at his request.

" 2. The Bharat Commercial Bank case is still pending as the Bank has gone into voluntary liquidation and the defence demanded for cross-examination certain documents and account books which were with the Liquidator and the latter has only sent them to the Court recently.

" 3. Gourishankar, the principal accused in a fraud case, who opened business under the style of " Gourishankar and Sons " for general banking and money lending business, is still absconding. One of the co-accused in the fraud was convicted and the other acquitted.

" 4. The case of Bhambri and Company in which one accused was sent up for trial in the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, was compounded.

Under the amended Criminal Procedure Code, Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code is compoundable with the permission of the Court. Various persons seek the assistance of the Police in intricate and involved cases of cheating. When after a lot of labour and expense to Government the offenders are brought to book, the parties usually come to terms and a compromise is effected which is accepted by the Court. This procedure is very unsatisfactory from a Police point of view.

" 5. In the Shikarpur Municipal Octroi Fraud Case eight accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine and two accused were acquitted.

" 6. In the Larkana Murder Case of Munshi Rupchand, two more accused were arrested and in all four accused stood their trial in the Court. Since the close of the year, this case ended in acquittal.

" 7. In the murder case of a woman whose body was found in the Malir Police Station jurisdiction, the two accused were acquitted by the jury in spite of the very strong remarks of the Judge regarding the evidence against the husband of the woman, who had already made a confession before a Magistrate and in consequence of which further evidence was collected.

" 8. This year the Sind Criminal Investigation Department investigated independently or co-operated with the local Police in 62 new cases the result of which is as follows :—

Convicted	21
Discharged	1
Acquitted	..
Undetected " A " Class	9
" B " Class	..
" C " Class	2
Pending in Court	23
Pending investigation	4
Compounded	1
Classed as non-cognizable	1
	62

"9. The following cases are worth mentioning :—

Messrs. Khushaldas Pessumal and Dhanumal Mohandas of Larkana complained before the local Police that Jagjiwan Dhanji of Wadhwan and Nagardas Anarsee of Bodeli were introduced as merchants by a constituent of theirs of Wadhwan City for business. Between December 1924 and March 1925 they sent to Nagardas Anarsee and Jagjiwan Dhanji 832 bags of rice as ordered by them at Lakhtar, Viramgam, Ahmedabad and Harij in five consignments and got a few rupees in part payment. Despite their constantly demanding the bulk of payment no remittance was forthcoming, hence the complainants got suspicious and went to Wadhwan and Bodeli, where to their surprise they learnt that no such merchants as Jagjiwan Dhanji or Nagardas Anarsee existed and they realised that they were the victims of a clever commercial fraud.

Khan Saheb Sukhia of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to make enquiries in this case in Kathiawar and Gujerat with the result that he traced 707 bags disposed of by Nanubhai Maneckchand and his brother Mohanlal Maneckchand of Wadhwan State. The former had introduced these bogus merchants Jagjiwan and Nagardas to the complainants for business.

Both Jagjiwan and Nagardas were alleged to be indigent persons and were used by Nanubhai and Mohanlal as tools. They were paid to allow their names to be used as merchants while Nanubhai and Mohanlal managed everything in disposing of the consignments for their benefit except one of 151 bags to Harij. At the close of the Criminal Investigation Department investigation, Nanubhai and Mohanlal gave to the complainants Rs. 9,700 in full settlement of these transactions with a request to compound the offence.

The Resident Magistrate, Larkana, has issued warrants for their extradition to Larkana. Nagardas and Jagjiwan are still absconding.

"10. At the instance of the District Magistrate, Sukkur, the Sind Criminal Investigation Department took up a series of Octroi Fraud Cases alleged to have been perpetrated on the Sukkur Municipality. The proprietors of seven Firms have been arrested and are being prosecuted. As a result of the Criminal Investigation Department investigation, 198 instances of fraud in Octroi duty have been traced against them.

"11. At the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, the murder case of one Kudan of village Chak, Sukkur District, was taken by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, two months after the commission of the offence ; four accused have been sent up in this case in the Court of the City Magistrate, Sukkur.

"12. Inspector Bhagwandas, assisted by Sub-Inspector Rafiuddin Ahmed, was deputed to the Hyderabad District to investigate a series of house-breaking and theft cases. Seven were detected. He also co-operated with the Hyderabad Police in two murder cases.

"13. The *modus operandi* Branch continues to collect information regarding habitual criminals and in two or three years it should be in a position to furnish useful information to investigating officers. During the year information so far collected helped towards the detection of ten cases which ended in convictions. The Branch was also used to photograph finger impressions at scenes of offences and has also been requisitioned by the Railway Police for the photographing of thieves and pickpockets who infest the Railways.

"14. Sub-Inspector Tharumal was deputed to Dokri Taluka in Larkana District to investigate a series of thefts of cloth from Banias' shops. Accused in six cases of house-breaking and theft were arrested and sent for trial. In two cases five accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine ; the remaining four cases are still pending."

The following is an extract from the Administration Report of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mehar Division :—.

"Thanks to the efforts of the Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector who was towards the end of winter deputed to investigate into the thefts which took place in quick succession during the time of Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Sub-Inspector, Dokri, and remained undetected during his time, some of these thefts have been detected and the offenders sent up for trial. This has had an astonishingly good effect and has reduced crime to a very great extent Indeed I think it is very necessary that a good and an honest and a reliable Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector should be attached to every division, if not to every taluka. I am sure this would reduce crime to the minimum more than any other measure.

It means additional cost to Government, but the results would be fully worth the additional cost. I expect there would be fewer undetected important cases in any

"

place where the Criminal Investigation Department honest Sub-Inspector has been working.

Even the scheme forming association of zamindars propounded by me in my No. 431, dated 22nd April 1925, paragraph 3, is not calculated to do so much good as the installation of a Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector in each taluka if he is able to detect offences.

In this instance Sub-Inspector Abdul Esuf of Dokri, co-operated with the Criminal Investigation Department whole-heartedly.

Enquiries regarding a forged warrant purporting to have been issued by the Resident Magistrate, Hala, on a resident of a Ratodero Taluka were also made by Sub-Inspector Tharumal. It transpired that a forged warrant was written by a school-boy of Hala under instructions of a Khilafatist who took it back from him and caused it to be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana. The alleged motive of the offender was to get the local Sub-Inspector into trouble on account of private enmity. The case has been filed in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala, under sections 469, 473 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and is pending in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Hala, to which it was transferred."

Important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police

(1) *A big fire at Sherkotda, Ahmedabad District*

A big fire took place in the Companywala Market in the limits of Sherkotda Police Station, which was suspected to be due to incendiarism. One Balkrishna Mohan was seen coming out of the place in a semi-naked condition. He was immediately sent to the Hospital. The case was registered and, from enquiries made, it transpired that one Dalsukh Ujamshi, who had hired a portion of the building had also been burnt and was absconding since the date of the offence. Later on he appeared before the Police and made confession of the whole offence. He was made an approver and with his assistance two more persons were arrested. The case was committed to the Court of Sessions and has now ended in conviction. The effect of this case has proved to be most salutary, as no case of incendiarism with a view to defrauding Insurance Companies has since been reported.

(2) *Torture under false authority, Thana District*

On 25th April 1925 a party of nine students of the Forest class at Wada proceeded to Vajreshwari, a village under Padgha Police Station, to visit the shrine of the goddess Vajrabai situated in the village. While ascending the steps of the temple building one of the students who was a Mahomedan, met an acquaintance seated there whom he greeted and stated his intention to see the temple. The four Hindu students had by this time reached the temple and were waiting for their other comrades who remained behind. The temple warden, one Wamangiri Baliramgiri Gosavi, the Inamdar of the village, who was present when the party ascended the steps, went up to the two Mahomedans and began to belabour them apparently for being there. The four Hindu students immediately went to the rescue, when the Inamdar ordered all six to be taken to his Chawdi as prisoners. Here they were made to sit down by the Inamdar's servants until the arrival of a karkun, who had been summoned. After consultation with the karkun, the Inamdar proceeded to record their

statements, giving them to understand that he had the powers of a first Class Magistrate. While the karkun was recording their statements, a servant armed with a double-barrel gun was ordered to stand guard over them. The objections of the students to the recording of their statements produced only threats of further penalties and the Inamdar levelled a gun at them. To add to their misery, they were denied all food and water during the course of this mock trial. One of the Mahomedans, who had been very severely assaulted by the Inamdar, fainted. This brought the proceedings to an abrupt ending. The Inamdar then ordered the confinement of the students in the Dharamsala for the night, under a guard. The next morning they were produced before the Inamdar who tendered his apologies and they were allowed to go. The injured student was taken to the hospital, and the Forest Officer and the Police were informed. The Police, after due investigation, arrested the Inamdar and nine others, including the Police Patel of the village, and sent them for trial under sections 342, 170 and 114, Indian Penal Code. The case was pending at the close of the year.

(3) *Mehunbara Gang Case, East Khandesh*

One Dulya Sharwan Bhil was arrested on 10th April 1925 in connection with a case under section 392, Indian Penal Code. While in custody, he gave information regarding some house-breakings and thefts as a result of which certain Bhils of Mordad and Chanda in Dhulia Taluka were arrested. One of these Bhils gave information regarding the existence of a gang and concerning some 30 offences of house-breaking and thefts committed by the gang. A gang case was registered, sixteen accused were arrested and property worth Rs. 2,506 was attached from the accused and receivers.

The receivers and their sympathisers promptly opened a mischievous campaign of agitation against the East Khandesh Police, with the object of hampering further investigation and neutralising the effect of the proceedings already launched. The result was that the Police investigation practically came to a standstill. No progress could be made and the gang case was therefore withdrawn with the sanction of the District Magistrate. Eight separate cases for house-breaking and theft, etc., were however sent up for trial to the courts. Five of these ended in conviction and the rest were pending at the close of the year.

An enquiry into the charges made against the Police in this connection was held by the District Magistrate, who completely exonerated them. A number of persons are now being prosecuted for making false complaints.

(4) *Erandol Riot Case*

There was considerable tension between the Hindu and Mahomedan Communities at Erandol in connection with the playing of music near Musjids. On August 12th, 1925, a crowd of Mahomedans unlawfully obstructed a Hindu Palki in contravention of the District Magistrate's order. They were ordered to disperse, but some 500 of them showed a

determination to resist. To avoid precipitating a riot, the Hindu Palki was kept where it was till the 18th idem. Meanwhile five of the ring leaders among the Mahomedans were arrested, with the result that no Mahomedans were present when the Hindus passed the mosque. Two more arrests were made on the 19th and a case was finally sent up against twenty-nine Mahomedans. Later the Mahomedans apologised and undertook in writing to abide by the orders of the District Magistrate. The case was thereupon withdrawn to avoid further friction between the two communities.

(5) Attempt to murder the Guard of an Up-Passenger Train carrying cash safes and to loot the safes between Bulsar and Bombay on the B. B. & C. I. Railway

Three Anglo-Indians, by name George Archibald Boyle, G. Koestner and Richard Stanly, embarked on a plot to loot an Up-passenger train carrying cash safes, after murdering the Guard. The general scheme was that the accused should travel down from Bombay to Surat on the night of the 26th February 1925, stop there for the following day, find out which of the trains was carrying cash, board that train as ordinary passengers in the first instance, then disguise themselves by putting on coats with " Ticket Inspector " badges, get into the Guard's van at some wayside station, kill the guard and rifle the safes in the van. In pursuance of their plan, the three conspirators came to the Colaba Station on the night of the 26th. Stanly's courage failed him at the last moment, however, and he backed out of the plot and warned the police on the afternoon of the 27th. The other two left for Surat on the night of 26th according to plan, bought some implements there, made the necessary enquiries and eventually boarded the 20-Up train. As good luck would have it, however, a genuine Travelling Ticket Inspector happened to be in the Guard's van when the train steamed out of Surat. The accused had therefore to wait for a more favourable opportunity. The Ticket Inspector left the train at Navsari and the first opportune moment came when the train pulled up against the signal outside Bulsar Station. Here by the purest accident the conspirators were forestalled by the Guard from entering the Guard's van. The accused, who had got out of their compartment, had to hurry back on being challenged by the guard.

Meanwhile, the Police, acting on the information given by Stanly to the Bombay City Police, arranged to have all Up-trains held up at Bulsar. The Superintendent, accompanied by the Inspector and two Sergeants and a police party, left for Bulsar by the Gujerat Mail on the night of the 27th. On arrival at Bulsar, they found 8-Up detained against their arrival. It was thoroughly searched but no Anglo-Indians were found. The next train the Police searched was the 20-Up in which they found the two Anglo-Indians in a third class compartment. They were brought to Grant Road where they were arrested and placed on trial, and on conviction were sentenced by the Bombay High Court to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

(6) Limkhera Derailment Case—B. B. & C. I. Railway

On the night of the 7th July 1925, the Peshawar Mail on its way to Bombay went off the rails while traversing a high embankment at the rate of about 50 miles an hour. The bank was on a down gradient of 1 in 150. The engine and five bogie coaches dashed along the permanent way for a distance of about 700 feet and escaped being hurled down the Khud by a miracle. A monkey-wrench, file and other implements found at the site of the derailment and other indications left no room for doubt that the train had been deliberately derailed with the object of wrecking it. There was absolutely no other clue, but a long and patient enquiry had its reward and the police were able to bring the offender to account. There was only one accused in the case. He was convicted and sentenced to a term of 5 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had been a trollyman at Limkhera and had been dismissed by his Permanent Way Inspector on account of his unsatisfactory conduct. The spot chosen and the expert method employed left no room for doubt that the accused intended not merely to derail but to wreck the Mail. Providence alone prevented the probable sacrifice of many lives in the satisfaction of a private grudge.

(7) Defalcation in the Account Office of the Superintendent of Police, Nasik

On receipt of a communication from the Accountant General, Bombay, complaining that he had not received certain vouchers pertaining to a number of Abstract Travelling Allowance Bills cashed by the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, the Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, started a thorough inspection of the Account Office which lasted from 25th May 1925 to 7th July 1925. This inspection revealed the fact that Assistant Accountant K. N. Mandavkar had systematically been defrauding Government during the period from 1st April 1924 to 31st May 1925 to the total amount of Rs. 8,727-9-0. At first only three cases involving an amount of Rs. 844-2-0 were sent up against accused under section 420, Indian Penal Code, on 28th July 1925, and he was convicted and sentenced to 33 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further rigorous imprisonment of six months. This conviction was upheld on appeal by the Sessions Court, Nasik. The remaining cases were dropped. The case was not allowed to rest with the conviction of the accused Mandavkar but a detailed departmental enquiry was made with a view to fixing the responsibility of supervising officers from some of whom recoveries to the extent of Rs. 3,300 have been ordered by Government.

(8) Cheating on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways

A passenger named J. C. Fowler, while travelling by the Up Madras Mail lost his coat, containing a gold wrist watch, notes, cash, etc., and a luggage ticket for articles booked to Bombay. These were stolen by a Parsee named F. A. Khambatta who was travelling in the same compartment. While the train was nearing Kalyan, Mr. Fowler noticed his

loss and the accused himself advised Mr. Fowler to get down at Kalyan and to lodge a complaint with the Railway Police there. The accused's intention in so doing was evidently to take delivery of the complainant's luggage on the authority of the Railway receipt he had stolen. Not suspecting the accused who was well dressed and appeared to be educated, Mr. Fowler got down at Kalyan. The accused thereupon proceeded straight to Bombay and took delivery of the luggage. He was, however, subsequently traced by the Police and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under sections 379 and 420, Indian Penal Code. During the enquiries it also came to light that the accused was an inter-provincial cheat and was wanted by the Madras and Calcutta Police in connection with similar offences.

(9) *Sholapur Riot*

For some time past there had been inter-communal friction between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Sholapur on the burning question of Hindus playing music before Mosques. Matters reached a climax on the last Kartiki Ekadashi Day when the usual "Rath" procession was to pass the "Panjab Talim" Mosque. Anticipating that a disturbance might arise, notices under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were issued and the City Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police escorted the procession in person. In spite of these precautions, the Mahomedans who had collected in and about the Mosque attacked the procession, throwing stones and soda-water bottles at the processionists. In the general mêleé that ensued a Constable opened fire, without orders, and this led to others following suit, thinking that orders to open fire had been given. Two Mahomedans were killed and fi e others wounded. The firing was stopped without delay and complete order was restored in less than one hour.

Proceedings were held against a number of Mahomedans for rioting after the close of the year, but every case ended in acquittal. A departmental enquiry is now being held into the circumstances in which fire was opened and into the failure of the riot cases. Further comment must therefore be with-held until the Report for the current year is written.

(10) *Bijapur Riots*

Two riots—one at Bagalkot and the other at Talikot—occurred in the Bijapur District on the same question of playing music in front of Mosques. Cases were launched against the rioters and the ring-leaders of both parties sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(11) *Ratnagiri Riot*

A riot, somewhat different in character, occurred at the village of Tulsavni and Nive in the Sangameshwar Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

On the 10th January 1925, some Chambar women of Deorukh went to see one Salomabai, the wife of a preacher of the American Mission, at Deorukh. There they saw a woman named Baijabai who had been

brought from Miraj by Dr. A. Wiley of the Ratnagiri branch of the Mission. As she was in tears, the Chambar women asked Salomabai what was the matter. She replied that Baijabai was crying because she had received some bad news from home. Not satisfied with this reply, the Chambar women came to the conclusion that the woman was crying because she had been kidnapped. About the same time, a party of missionaries from the Ratnagiri branch of the Mission headed by Dr. A. Wiley was touring through the Sangameshwar Taluka. A rumour got abroad that the Missionaries were touring with the intention of kidnapping women and children. The villagers were terrified and hid themselves whenever the Missionaries visited their village. In the village of Tulsavni, however, the Chambars bodly approached the Missionaries and demanded to see the Government order authorizing them to seize women and children. The Mahrattas and Kunbis of the place also joined the Chambars and an assault was made on the Missionaries. Some of the Missionaries were hurt, but the trouble came to an end when Dr. Wiley took out his rifle and fired four shots into the air.

At Nive also, the villagers stopped the party and wanted to search their carts as a woman from their village had been missing since the morning. The woman, however, turned up and at the intervention of a Brahmin villager the carts were allowed to go.

(12) A Sensational murder in Sukkur Town

A sensational murder was committed in Sukkur on 22nd February 1925, by two men with faces muffled, believed to be Pathans, who entered the shop of Chandumal Waliram Shroff. There were five Hindus in the shop. One Pathan was armed with a revolver and the other with a long knife. On entering the shop they closed the door and demanded the keys and money. One Hindu handed over the keys and the Pathan with the knife took another Hindu into the small room and began opening the safes. One was unlocked but it contained account books only. The Bania, finding an opportunity, made a dash for the door. He was fired at three times and mortally wounded. The Pathans then fled, taking a silver bar worth Rs. 175. A Hindu came out and shouted; a crowd collected and the Pathans ran away, firing two shots which scattered the crowd. The wounded Hindu was taken to the hospital where he died shortly after admission. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was proclaimed for the arrest of the culprits in the Commissioner in Sind's No. S-152 H, dated 3rd March 1925, but they remain untraced.

(13) Hathunga Dacoity, Thar and Parkar District

Towards sunset a party of about 12 armed men entered the village and raided it. They collected about 5,000 rupees worth of property, and left at about 9 p.m. with all the available camels and horses. The villagers offered no resistance, but succeeded in conveying information of the raid to the Police Outpost at Khipro and to a neighbouring Mahomedan Zamindar. The single Police sowar present at the outpost raised an armed mounted party, the leaders of which were two Hindu

Sethias, and proceeded, at once to Hathunga. There he joined with a party brought by the Mahomedan Zamindar and set off in energetic pursuit of the dacoits. The pursuit was prosecuted with admirable energy and intelligence throughtout the night and in the early morning the dacoits were surprised while distributing and sharing the property.

An exchange of shots led to the death of one dacoit and the arrest of a second, while the Mahomedan Zamindar was severely wounded and the horse of the Police sowar killed. All the property and the arms of the dacoits were recovered on the spot. The other dacoits escaped in the confusion and darkness into the jungle. Subsequently a very able investigation directed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Tejumal, led to the arrest of nine more dacoits. The remaining dacoit was arrested later by the Hyderabad Police in connection with a similar outrage in that district. The accused have been convicted by the Sessions Court.

The pluck and determination of the Sowar in organizing and pressing the pursuit and the public spirited co-operation of those who accompanied him are deserving of all praise.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year, 6,234 (3,988 silver and 2,246 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various Stations on the Railways. Of these 858 (465 silver and 393 nickel) were tendered at Stations on the G. I. P. Railway; 2,692 (1,934 silver and 758 nickel) on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and 2,684 (1,589 silver and 1,095 nickel) on the M. & S. M. Railway as compared with 648, 2,278 and 3,426 respectively in the previous year.

There was a decrease of 118 coins received during the year under report over the previous year 's figures, which calls for no remark.

During the year under report 699 silver and 314 nickel coins were uttered on the Broad Gauge Sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway while 1,235 silver and 444 nickel coins were tendered on the Metre Gauge Section. The high percentage of counterfeit coins presented on the Metre Gauge Section of the Railway is still maintained, and the reason given for this in last year's report (namely, that the greater part of the Metre Gauge Section serves Native States) still appears to hold good.

According to reports received from the Districts, prosecution was undertaken in four cases during this year for possession of false coins and implements for manufacturing counterfeit coins. Three of these resulted in conviction and in one case the accused was discharged. A pending case of 1924 resulted in conviction.

Sweated Sovereigns

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during this year.

Forged Notes

In the year under report forged notes appearing in the City of Bombay have been excluded. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, discusses

the appearance of forged notes coming to notice in the City of Bombay in his Annual Report and no useful purpose is served by repeating the same information in this report.

Control over the Western India States Agency was transferred to the Government of India at the end of 1924. There would appear to be no need therefore to include in this report information regarding the appearance of forged notes in that Agency. As, however, the Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency, still continues to furnish the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, with information regarding forged notes and as the Kathiawar States are closely connected with Guzerat, their appearance is discussed separately hereunder :—

(*a*) Sixteen forged notes of Rs. 100 of the (Series $\frac{DC}{91}$, $\frac{DC}{97}$, $\frac{FD}{33}$, $\frac{FD}{30}$, $\frac{FD}{60}$, $\frac{FD}{65}$, $\frac{FD}{68}$, $\frac{FD}{73}$, $\frac{ND}{61}$, $\frac{PD}{82}$, $\frac{WC}{17}$, $\frac{WC}{25}$ and $\frac{WP}{5}$ were noticed during the year as against 136 in 1924.

Two persons were prosecuted in the Bijapur District for uttering one forged note of the $\frac{WC}{25}$ Series for Rs. 100 but they were discharged by the Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence to prove guilty knowledge.

No forged note of Rs. 50 was noticed during the year as against 6 in 1924. Two genuine notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 appeared during the year as against 2 in the previous year. Enquiries to trace the origin of these altered notes did not prove successful.

The number of ten rupee forged notes that came to notice during the year was 20 as against 216 in 1924. No particular Series was prominent, but 5 forged notes of the new ten rupee notes of $\frac{B}{43}$ Series were noticed. One Amichand Amritlal of Ahmedabad was prosecuted for uttering 4 of these notes but was discharged by the Magistrate in the absence of sufficient evidence to prove his guilty knowledge. These notes were a very poor imitation.

Five hundred and twenty one forged notes of Rs. 5 were noticed as against 373 in 1924. Four hundred and seventy of these were of the $\frac{GC}{95}$ Series. Special enquiries were made throughout the year to trace the origin of this Series but without any very definite result. Four persons are being extradited from the Muli State to stand their trial for uttering several forged notes of this Series at Viramgam in the Ahmedabad District. Two persons were prosecuted at Ahmedabad for uttering forged notes of this Series but both were discharged for want of satisfactory evidence.

Two persons arrested in 1924 and referred to in the last year's report for possessing 101 forged notes of $\frac{GD}{20}$ Series for Rs. 5, were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Thana, and sentenced to 5 and 3 years rigorous imprisonment respectively.

One person was prosecuted in the Poona District for forging and uttering hand-made notes of $\frac{CD}{98}$ Series for Rs. 5 and was convicted and

sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The notes were poorly executed.

Seven forged notes of rupee one came to notice during the year as against 102 in 1924. Out of these, four were of $\frac{O}{93}$ Series.

One Papa Miya Janubhai of the Ahmednagar District was prosecuted under Section 489 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), Indian Penal Code, for producing a clumsy and palpable imitation in lead pencial of one rupee notes. He was lightly dealt with by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, in view of his age and demented condition.

Except for the enormous rise in the appearance of the notes of $\frac{GC}{95}$ Series for Rs. 5, there is a marked decline in the appearance of notes of other Series of all denominations. The arrest and conviction of the main utterer of the $\frac{GC}{95}$ Series, details of which are given under (*b*) below, resulted in a diminution of the appearance of this Series towards the end of the year.

The comparison made above between the figures of the year under report with those of 1924 does not strictly hold good as the former figures do not include figures for the City of Bombay and the Western India States Agency.

(*b*) In the Western India States Agency forged notes of the following denominations were noticed during the year under report :—

1 Note of $\frac{FD}{56}$ Series of Rs. 100.
1 Note of $\frac{WC}{16}$ Series of Rs. 100.
10 Notes of $\frac{ND}{64}$ Series of Rs. 100.

Four forged notes of Rs. 10 each, three hundred and thirty-nine forged notes of Rs. 5 each, out of which three hundred and thirty-four were of $\frac{GC}{95}$ Series, seven of Rupee one each out of which four were of $\frac{O}{93}$ Series.

The appearance of forged notes of $\frac{ND}{04}$ Series for Rs. 100 attracted the attention of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in March last and he wrote to the Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency, informing him that these notes had so far appeared in Burma, and asking him to enquire whether there was any connection between Gujerati or Marwari merchants in or around Rajkot and Burma. Accordingly the Superintendent of Police started enquiries with the result that 2 persons (a Hindu and a Moslem) who had returned from Burma were found to be receiving these notes from there by post and uttering them in Kathiawar. One of them was arrested in Kathiawar and the other was also arrested later in Burma. Enquiries showed that there was no organization in Burma carrying on this business on a large scale in that Province. All the information collected was communicated to the Burma Criminal Investigation Department, and cases against the above two utterers are proceeding in the Jetpur State in the Western India States Agency.

One Aditbhai, a resident of Baroda State and doing business in Ahmedabad, arrived at Muli, a jurisdictional state, with the members of

his family on 19th June 1925 and within a short time uttered 20 forged notes of $\frac{GC}{95}$ Series for Rs. 5. One of the local merchants suspected the note given to him and informed the State Police, who immediately searched Aditbhai and others and recovered 279 forged notes of the same Series. The twenty notes uttered by them were also recovered. Aditbhai and his 3 female relatives were then arrested and sent up for trial. They were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. These four persons had on their way to Muli uttered several notes of $\frac{GC}{95}$ Series at Viramgam, district Ahmedabad, for which offence they are being extradited.

Finger print Bureau, Presidency proper.

28. During the year under report the strength of the Bureau remained unchanged, *viz.*, 1 Inspector, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 2 clerks and 3 puttawallas.

At the beginning of the year there were on record 108,233 Finger Impression Slips and during the year 7,191 new Finger Impression Slips were received for record as against 6,933 in the previous year, making a total of 115,424. Of these, 3,165 slips, as against, 6,990 in 1924 were eliminated in accordance with the Rules in the Police Manual, leaving a total of 112, 259.

Of the 7,191 new Finger Impression Slips received for record, 954 were from Bombay City, 5,675 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 17 from Sind and 275 from other Presidencies and Indian States. The number of slips received from Indian States in the Bombay Presidency was 270 as against 458 in 1924. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 9. The fall in the number of Finger Impression Slips of "Adolescents" is due to the Government letter, in the Home Department, No. 423-II-C of 17th July 1925, according to which Finger Impression Slips of "Adolescents" from the Dharwar Juvenile Jail only are to be recorded.

The number of slips received for search was 23,961 as against 20,120 in the year before—an increase of 3,841 slips.

The antecedents of 3,824 accused and suspected persons were traced as against 2,771 in 1924. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 15·95 as against 13·77 in 1924.

In 996 cases, previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishments were awarded in 713 cases as against 932 and 666 respectively in the previous year. The accused received lighter punishment in 201 cases and the same punishment as previously awarded in 82 cases.

In 78 cases, as against 80 in 1924, the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. In 63 cases, as against 64 last year, exhibits were received in the Bureau for expert examination and written opinions were furnished to the officers concerned.

Finger Print Bureau, Sind.

The number of finger Impression Slips received for permanent record in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi during the year under report was 2,688

as against 2,570 in the previous year; 441 slips were destroyed during the year 1925. The grand total of the slips now recorded in the Bureau is 64,010. They all have been arranged and placed on their respective file boards. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1925 numbered 807 as against 966 during 1924. The number of slips received for search was 7,705 as against 7,952 in 1924. Of these, 1,969 were traced as against 1,919 in the preceding year. 84 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Phillaur, 32 to Poona, 40 to Allahabad, 14 to Mount Abu, 34 to Bombay Excise, 1 to Bombay, 1 to Rangoon, 1 to Calcutta, 1 to Baghdad and 1 to Bangalore.

Miscellaneou: Duties performed.

29. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 335,719 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,527 fires, destroyed 87,938 stray dogs, enquired into 1,224 cases referred to them by the Magistracy and into 22,337 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 862 suicides, 6,249 accidents (571 on Railways) and 478 suspicious or sudden deaths. 24 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police in the Presidency.

The system of service of summonses in criminal cases through the agency of the Village Police, which was on trial in Belgaum, Dharwar, and Ahmednagar districts, has proved to be a failure in both the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, while in the Ahmednagar district it has been found to have worked more or less satisfactorily. In the case of Ahmednagar district I have asked the District Superintendent of Police to continue the system, while in the case of the remaining two Districts *viz.*, Belgaum and Dharwar, I have instructed the Superintendents of Police to decide, in consultation with the District Magistrates, between continuing the present system and undertaking the service of summonses in cognizable cases only without any addition to the present sanctioned strength.

The number of summonses and warrants served in the Presidency, including Sind, increased from 313,877 in 1924 to 335,719 in the year under report—an increase of 21,842. Of the increase, the Presidency proper claims 13,498 (Southern Range 8,401 and Northern Range 5,097) and Sind 8,344. No reasons for the increase appear in the reports received from the Range Deputy Inspectors General, while the Deputy Inspector General for Sind reports that the increase has occurred in spite of the reduction in the Police and that a close enquiry should be made into this question and something done to reduce the enormous number of summonses.

In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad writes :—

"These figures seem to increase every year. Since 1919 the number of warrants has more than doubled and of summonses has increased by 40 per cent. The reason usually assigned is the multitude of contentious complaints made direct to the Magistrates. These seem to be too easily entertained and process issued without cross-examination of the complainant so as to reduce his usually exaggerated allegations to their

substratum of fact. Magistrates should, like Police Officers, discourage vexatious and exaggerated complaints at the outset, instead of recording what is alleged without taking the trouble to sift the grain from the chaff. The average first complainant is a colossal misrepresenter, and if Magistrates took more trouble in the beginning they would save themselves a vast amount in the end. Incidentally, the number of summonses for service by the Police would begin to shrink, instead of going on mounting up year after year."

In commenting on this the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, remarks as under:—

"The District Magistrate regrets he can only agree with the District Superintendent of Police. Complaints are far too easily entertained and intelligent and careful verification of complaints is seldom made. The District Magistrate himself on tour does his best to impress upon Subordinate Magistrates the infinite amount of trouble that would be spared the Police and Magistrates themselves by greater care in the first instance and more frequent action under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, but in this matter, as also in the use of section 250 of the same book, few Magistrates and less Benches display any reasonable care and effort."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks that the Deputy Inspector General rightly draws attention to the growing evil of indiscriminate issues of warrants and summonses. With no real increase in reported crime this must be due in many cases to lack of care on the part of Subordinate Magistrates. I would go further and add that serious disregard of the standing orders on the subject—both administrative and statutory—is in no small degree responsible for the increasing number of summonses and warrants issued. The most effective remedy to check this growing tendency is for the District Magistrates to examine magisterial records in this connection during the course of their tours of inspection. No written orders or remarks can succeed so effectively in eradicating the evil. With the Police reduced to a minimum in the interests of retrenchment, the problem of serving summonses and executing warrants is a serious one and unless effective steps are taken to control their issue the machinery for service will inevitably break down. The only alternative is for the Police to be absolved of the duty of serving summonses in non-cognizable cases.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

30. Out of 1,165 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 826 were visited by Gazetted Police officers. The percentage of scenes visited to total serious crime rose from 65·04 to 70·90 during 1925 in the Presidency as a whole. The percentage recorded in the Northern Range was 86·44 as against 72·81, the Southern Range 76·77 as against 75·43 and Sind 62·76 against 50·29. It is satisfactory to note that these percentages show a further improvement in the visitation of serious crime by Gazetted Officers, as compared with those of the previous year.

Comparing the district results, the highest percentages were recorded in the—

Northern Range	..	Kaira (98), Broach (95), B. B. & C. I. (93·33), Bombay Suburban District (92·85) and Thana (90).
Southern Range	..	Kolaba (100), Kanara (90·90) and Poona (90).
Sind ..	..	Karachi Head Quarters (100) and Sind Railways (90).

The Range Deputy Inspectors General express their satisfaction with the inspection work done by the Gazetted Po ice Officers during the year.

I agree with their views. It is possible the Sub-Divisional Scheme introduced in the middle of the year is responsible to some extent for the increased percentage.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, in this connection writes as follows :—

"As compared with the preceding year the investigation of serious crime shows a great improvement, the percentage of visitation having risen from 50·29 to 62·76. The monthly reviews of the District officers and the weekly diaries of the Sub-Divisional Officers were scrutinized carefully and the reasons for not visiting the scenes of offences were acceptable in most cases.

"The results of visiting crime are again poor in Karachi District. The previous year's remarks of prohibitive distances and bad communications hold good in the case of this District. In Larkana this year the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Barnard) might have done more in this respect.

"There are still signs that Gazetted Officers think more of the words 'Visiting the scene of offence' than 'Personal investigation'. I have had to drop on one or two officers rather heavily for this, and towards the end of the year it appeared that they were taking much more personal interest in the investigation of serious crime. Many of the Sub-Divisional Officers have done excellent work in this respect and I should like to specially mention Mr. Zamanshah and Mr. Tejumal for their good work in personally conducting the investigations in two dacoity cases."

Statement D—Strength of Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of the Police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,083 officers and 22,141 men against 1,073 officers and 22,001 men in 1924. The variations are due to the introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme, additions to the strength of Kaira, Nasik and Bombay Suburban Districts and of the G. I. P. Railway, and to the substitution of jail warders for Police guards at the Karachi and Hyderabad prisons.

Temporary police, consisting of 102 officers and men, were entertained under the heads "Additional Police establishments" and "Miscellaneous" during the year as compared with 244 in 1924.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency.

32. The total cost of the Police, for the financial year 1925-26, including Sind, and inclusive of the clerical staff, amounted to Rs. 1,33,68,191 as against Rs. 1,34,19,789. in 1924—a net decrease of Rs. 51,598.

In last year's report, the total cost of the Police for the financial year 1924-25 inclusive of the clerical staff was shown at Rs. 1,33,46,385. It has now been found that this was incorrect; the correct figure being Rs. 1,34,19,789.

The discrepancy was due to incorrect figures supplied by certain Superintendents last year.

The decrease referred to above was wholly contributed by Sind which showed a fall of Rs. 1,03,382 as compared with the cost for the last year, while the Presidency proper returned an increase of Rs. 51,784. The decrease in Sind has been reported by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, to be due chiefly to the following causes :—

(1) The abolition of the Jail guards at the Karachi and Hyderabad Prisons,

(2) The introduction of the new Travelling Allowance Rules, and

(3) About Rs. 10,000 under the head "clothing" lapsed at the end of the year.

As regards the increase in the cost of the Police in the Presidency proper, it was most marked in Ahmedabad (Rs. 44,780) followed by Bombay Suburban District (Rs. 38,832) and Ahmednagar (Rs. 30,176).

In Ahmedabad, the increase in cost is due (i) to two additional appointments of Gazetted officers in the district for some period of the year, (ii) to the filling of a large number of vacancies in the Force, and (iii) to the concession sanctioned in favour of ex-military men to count their military service for increments in the Police. In the Bombay Suburban District, the opening of the new Head Quarters at Santa Cruz is mainly responsible for the increase. In Ahmednagar, the increase is attributed to:—

(1) Two Deputy Superintendents drawing pay in the Ahmednagar District at one and the same time—one on duty and the other on leave,

(2) Two Inspectors likewise drawing pay at the same time, and

(3) The concession sanctioned in favour of ex-military men to count their military service for increments in the Police.

The average cost per Policeman decreased from Rs. 558-15-6 to Rs. 552-7-0 during the year under report. Similar information for other presidencies and provinces for 1925-26 is not available but the averages available for 1924-25 are given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Burma	645	15	0
2.	Bengal	589	9	3
3.	Bombay	558	15	6
4.	Bihar and Orissa	546	4	3
5.	Madras	545	3	3
6.	North-West Frontier Province	518	2	6
7.	Punjab	488	8	7
8.	Assam	482	0	7
9.	United Provinces	434	9	3

The average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of Scotland during 1924 and in England and Wales in 1925 was £318-13-0 or Rs. 4,248-10-8 and £288-16-6 or Rs. 3,851 at the exchange rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a rupee respectively, against Rs. 645-15-0 in Burma the most expensive and Rs. 434-9-3 in United Provinces the least expensive Province in India.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

33. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 Policeman to 5·71 square miles, 2·44 Railway miles, 780 persons and 1·63 cognizable crime investigated as against 1 to 5·74 square miles, 2·46 Railway miles, 785 persons and 1·67 cognizable crime

investigated in the preceding year. The proportion of Police to area in Scotland for the year 1924 and in England and Wales for the year under report was 1 Policeman to 4·46 square miles and to population 1 Policeman to 754 persons and 1 Policeman to 1·02 square miles and to population 1 Policeman to 664 persons, respectively.

Inspection of Police stations and Outposts.

34. Out of 460 Police Stations and 488 Outposts in the Presidency, 436 Police Stations and 439 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The following table shows the number of Police Stations and Outposts that were not visited :—

	Police Stations.	Outposts.
Northern Range	3	4
Southern Range	3	14
Sind	18	31

In the Northern Range the District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is the only officer responsible for the non-visitation of the 3 Police Stations and 3 Outposts and he was unable to complete his inspections because he had run through his Travelling Allowance grant. In the Southern Range, responsibility for the failure to inspect the remaining Police Stations and Outposts was shared by five districts. The reasons given for the omission are satisfactory in each case.

As regards Sind, the Deputy Inspector General has commented as follows—

"I am afraid that in some Sub-Divisions where there is no Inspector this part of the work suffers on account of the Sub-Divisional Officer having to devote so much attention to crime. This was very marked in the Shikarpur Sub-Division where Mr. Zamanshah's inspections were continually interrupted by his having to proceed to a crime."

In addition to the inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of the Superintendents of Police, Correspondence Branch	10	9	19
Offices of Superintendents of Police, Accounts Branch	13	10	23
Offices of Assistant Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional officers ..	1	12	13
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters	15	21	36
Outposts	1	2	3
Total ..	40	54	94

The inspection work done by both the Range Deputy Inspectors General was satisfactory.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, visited and inspected all the Districts' Head Quarters, 11 Police Stations and 5 Outposts.

During the year under report Mr. McCulloch visited on inspection and other duties the following districts :—

East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bombay Suburban District, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Bombay and Karachi.

I visited towards the close of the year the Police Training School, Nasik, and Bombay.

Statement E—Armament.

35. There was no change in the armament of the Police force during the year under report. Seventy-one new revolvers were received from the Kirkee Arsenal during the year and supplied to various Superintendents.

Punishments.

36. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 2,317 against 2,145 in 1924. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 10·25 against 9·62 in 1924. Of the total punishments 2,247 were departmental and 70 judicial, the corresponding figures for 1924 being 2,067 and 78 respectively. This year the largest number of punishments was returned by the Northern Range (946), followed by the Southern Range (882) and by Sind (489). In respect of the percentage of punishments to actual strength, however, the Southern Range (10·89) stood at the top followed by the Northern Range (10·20) and Sind (9·57). The districts returning the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were Kaira (17·72) and Nasik (3·19) in the Northern Range, Poona (29·72) and Satara (4·47) in the Southern Range, and Sind Railways (18·21) and Nawabshah (3·82) in Sind. The Bulk (1,389 out of 1,791) of the departmental punishments awarded in the Presidency consisted of extra drill for minor breaches of discipline. It is gratifying to note that the total number of officers and men judicially punished dropped from 80 in 1923 and 78 in 1924 to 70 in the year under report. The conduct of the force was, on the whole, excellent.

Rewards.

37. The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 9,837. There was only one case of special promotion as against 9 in 1924. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual strength declined from 44·12 to 43·54. There were comparatively fewer rewards in the Southern Range during the year under report, while increases were recorded in the Northern Range and Sind. The districts responsible for the comparatively larger number of rewards are Thana (604), Ahmedabad (481), Kaira (465) and Dharwar (452) in the Presidency Proper and Hyderabad (531) and Sukkur (389) in Sind.

The total amount spent on money rewards in the Presidency Proper was Rs. 40,021 against 41,352 in 1924-25.

Orders and titles were conferred on the following officers :—

K. B. E.	..	Sir J. A. Wallinger, C.I.E., D.S.O., Superintendent of Police (in foreign service).
Rao Bahadur	..	Mr. K. V. Shinde, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired).
Khan Saheb	..	Mr. Khan Muhammad Dost Muhammad Khan Baluch, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.
		Mr. Shaikh Hasan Karim, Head Quarters Sub-Inspector, Belgaum.
		Mr. Khudayarkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police, Head Quarters Larkana.
Rao Saheb	..	Mr. A. R. Akul, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

(1) Mr. H. G. Lang	..	District Superintendent of Police.
(2) Mr. H. N. Pimple	.	Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(3) Mr. C. W. Condon.		Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad District.
(4) Mr. Amir Rahim	..	Head Quarters Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad.
(5) Murid Wali Mahomed Khoso.		Head Constable, Thar and Parkar District.
(6) Shahbux	..	Constable, Sukkur District.

Education.

38. Out of an actual strength of 936 officers and 21,654 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 919 and 12,732 respectively against 907 and 12,375 in 1924. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose to 60·42 during the year under report against 59·57 in 1924.

The Primary Schools at the Poona, Kaira, Godhra, Thana and Ratnagiri Head Quarters, continued to do good work during the year.

Resignations.

39. Resignations, which had been on the decline since 1922, rose in the year under report from 509 in 1924 to 543. While the Southern Range returned a substantial fall from 115 to 73, the Northern Range and Sind recorded increases. The districts chiefly responsible for the increase were Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach in the Northern Range and Thar and Parkar, Larkana, and Sukkur in Sind. Sholapur was singularly fortunate, returning the lowest number of resignations, *viz.*, 3, during the year.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, explains the increase in the number of resignations as follows :—

"* * * A large number of resignations is principally due to inferior kind of recruits who had come forward for enlistment. Some of these recruits joined the force because of famine conditions prevailing in the area in which they reside. No sooner do better conditions prevail, than they come forward asking for long leave to manage their household affairs and when refused, invariably prefer resignations."

The above remarks apply generally to Broach and Surat Districts also.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, observes in this connection :—

" The increasing tendency to resign is generally attributed to inadequate pay, coupled with scanty prospects of advancement for the Constabulary under the present system, the irksome nature of police duties, a large demand for unskilled labour in industrial centres and unhealthy climate in certain areas."

The problem of recruiting suitable material for the unarmed Police in Gujerat is very acute. Men with the requisite degree of education have no difficulty in obtaining employment that is both more lucrative and less uncongenial and we have therefore to be content with inferior material. Recruits of the wrong stamp are notoriously unstable and the result is that resignations abound. Unfortunately there is no immediate prospect of our being able to make service in the Police more attractive in Gujerat and we are therefore forced to continue the penny-wise and pound-foolish expedient of wasting time, energy and money on training unsuitable recruits who leave us on the smallest pretext.

For the Armed Police we can recruit beyond the confines of Gujerat and excellent material comes in. But for the unarmed, where the language difficulty has to be considered, we must recruit in Gujerat. There is evidence and to spare that if we want the right stamp of Gujerati we must pay him more than we now offer, but unfortunately such considerations, receive scant attention when retrenchment, even at the sacrifice of efficiency, is the order of the day.

There is an overwhelming case for the reorganization of the Police of Ahmedabad City and for constituting the City a separate urban Police Charge modelled on Bombay City or Karachi. That the existing organization can carry on at all speaks volumes for the law-abiding propensities of the citizens of Ahmedabad and for the capacity of the skeleton Police Force that is now responsible for the preservation of law and order in the City.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

40. Vacancies again showed a substantial drop, *viz.*, from 667 in 1924 to 522 during the year under report. The decrease was shared both by the Presidency Proper and Sind.

There were 1,778 enlistments during the year against 1,785 in 1924.

Recruiting difficulties are acute in Gujerat (*vide* previous paragraph) and Thana and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks, with regard to recruiting in the West Khandesh District :—

" The Commissioner has noticed a tendency to recruit Pindaris or Deccani Mussalmans in place of the Bhil in the West Khandesh armed Police force, the old " Bhil Corps " of the days of Outram. The reason given is the height limit required in the armed branch. The Bhil may be a small man, but like the Gurkha his lack of height is more than compensated by his other good qualities. The Commissioner believes that a reduction in the standard of height in the case of the West Khandesh armed Police would result in the improvement of the force—it would certainly add to the contentment of the Bhil families who have served in the Police for generations, and now find their young men rejected as recruits."

Bhils number just below 70 per cent. of the armed strength of the district, but I have recently given the District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, and the District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, discretion to enlist Bhils in the Armed Police who are not more than 2 inches below the standard height (5 feet 6 inches), provided they conform to the standard in other respects.

The number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, rose from 1,571 in 1924 to 1,623 during the year under review. Of these, 470 or a percentage of 28·95 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 381 or a percentage of 24·25 in 1924.

Health.

41. This year 16 districts showed a deterioration in health statistics as against 17 the year before. The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (218·05), Ratnagiri (156·68), Kolaba (150·75), Karachi District (115·75) and Dharwar (105·24). The three Konkan districts, *viz.*, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri are notorious for their unhealthy climate and the high percentages in respect of these districts call for no other explanation. Dharwar and Karachi District show some improvement this year. The number of deaths dropped from 225 in 1924 to 190 during the year under report. On the whole, the health of the force was slightly better than it was in 1924. It will continue to improve as funds can be made available for the housing in sanitary Lines of those members of the Constabulary who now have to live in insanitary hired quarters. Statistics show very clearly that the provision of Government Quarters results in an immediate reduction in casualties—*vide* paragraph 48 below.

Escapes and Recaptures.

42. During the year under report, 94 persons escaped, 18 from Jails and Lockups, 71 from Police custody and 5 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 121 persons in the year before. Of the 94 persons who escaped, 66 were recaptured, giving a percentage of 70·21 as against 83·47 in the year before.

Supply.

43. A Sum of Rs. 2,56,540 in round figures was spent during the financial year 1925-1926 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency Proper against Rs. 3,07,000 in the year before. The decrease was due to the necessity for effecting a large cut made by Government under the Primary Unit "Contingencies" which mainly fell on the clothing grant.

The repeated inroads that have been made year after year on the clothing grants in the interests of economy have resulted, in some districts, in a deterioration of smartness. If this has to continue, discipline and efficiency are bound to suffer, for slovenliness breeds other evils. I have already expressed my view to Government that there is little if any room for further economies in this direction except at a prohibitive cost.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

44. There were 391 shops licensed to deal in arms in the year under report as against 367 in 1924. Of these 391 shops, 311 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers, compared with 276 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms increased from 38,710 in 1924 to 41,659 in 1925. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of license was 71 as against 98 in 1924. Of the former, 45 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 2,564 as against Rs. 3,455 in the preceding year.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

45. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 5,995 against 5,398 in 1924. 3,713 ended in conviction against 3,487 the previous year, a percentage of 61·93 as against 64·59 in 1924. Failures were most marked in Sind, where the percentage was 50·37. This, however, when compared with the percentage of the last year, *viz.*, 46·54, shows considerable improvement.

In the Northern Range the percentage fell from 72·89 in 1924 to 68·17 in the year under report. The deterioration was most prominent in Ahmedabad where, the senior prosecutor being engaged throughout the year in conducting two important Criminal Investigation Department cases, the remainder of the prosecuting staff was over-worked and could not attend to all other important cases, many of which had, therefore, to be entrusted to Court Jamadars.

The Southern Range showed a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions, *viz.*, from 71·13 in 1924 to 69·01 in 1925.

Head Constables in the Presidency proper conducted 7,853 cases against 7,045 in 1924. Convictions were obtained in 5,641 cases or 71·83 per cent. against 4,953 cases or 70·30 per cent. The results were on the whole satisfactory.

Drill.

46. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, reports as under :—

"The standard of drill efficiency of the force in the Range is on the whole satisfactory, considering the material we are getting, and reflects credit on the time and attention bestowed on the drill by the Superintendents of Police, Sub-Divisional Officers and Head Quarters Sub-Inspectors under circumstances the reverse of favourable."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range (Mr. Stanley), remarks :—

"As it appears from several Annual Reports and Mr. Rushton's inspection notes, the drill at Head Quarters continued to be satisfactory. Mr. Rushton inspected during 1925, fifteen Police Stations. He found the drill at some Police Stations good and at others poor or indifferent."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, writes :—

"The drill of the Armed Police and the Head Quarters Mounted Police is excellent. The Karachi Town and Hyderabad Town Unarmed Police drill very creditably. The District Mounted Police know no drill at all and this is not surprising when it is remembered that we have no men to spare for training."

From what I have seen of the drill of the men during the course of my tours of inspection, I can say that it is on the whole very satisfactory.

I was particularly struck with the smartness of the Nasik Police who compare very favourably with the average Indian Infantry Regiment.

The general degree of smartness attained by the Physical Training Squads appearing at Poona during the Police Week is very favourably commented on by the Military officers judging them.

Musketry.

47. The musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all Districts and on Railways in the Presidency proper, except in Panch Mahals and West Khandesh Districts where the men of the Rifle Squad could not be put through the practices with the ·303 rifle for want of a suitable range. As mentioned in the report for 1924, new ranges were constructed and existing ranges altered where possible to suit the ·303 rifles except in the Districts of Panch Mahals and West Khandesh where the work of constructing new rifle ranges could not be completed before the end of the year. During the year under report the practices of the Rifle Squad were taken under the interim rules framed in 1923. Revised rules have since been framed and brought into force with effect from January 1926.

The total number of marksmen in 1925 was as under :—

(1) Rifle Squad	..	..	..	228
(2) Mounted Police	..	..	..	36
(3) S. B. Muskets	..	..	..	534

The men of the Rifle Squad of Kolaba and Sholapur Districts were disqualified, as it came to notice that the men there had fired their practices with " Arm-Rests ", which is not permitted by the rules.

The first prize in the Rifle Squad, armed with ·303 rifle, was secured by the Kanara District and in the Mounted Police by the Ahmedabad District.

Among Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Presidency proper, 540 officers completed the course as compared with 562 officers in the year before. 162 officers qualified as marksmen against 135 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 30·00 as against 24·02 in 1924. The improvement noticed in revolver shooting is probably due to the increase in the number of rounds to be fired by each officer from 30 to 40. This year, as in 1924, the first prize in revolver shooting was won by the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector Shaikh Amir Shaikh Rahim of the Ahmedabad District.

In Sind, the number of marksmen fell from 1,704 in 1924 to 1,569 in the year under report.

In this connection, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, has made the following remarks :—

" This was the first year in which shooting was held according to the new musketry rules of 1925. The first year with the ·303 rifles and the much more difficult course has not been very successful. The Thar and Parkar District was the best District in the Rifle Squads. No comparison can be made with either last year's results or with the Presidency as there the course is not so hard. I hope that next year will show an all round improvement."

"In the annual competition shooting the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Prizes.	Smooth Bore weapons.		Rifled weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
First prize ..	Thar and Parkar.	Karachi District.	Thar and Parkar.	Thar and Parkar.
Second ..	Thar and Parkar.	Karachi Head Quarters.	Thar and Parkar.	Thar and Parkar.
Third ..	Larkana ..	Hyderabad ..	Larkana ..	Karachi Head Quarters.
Fourth ..	....	....	Nawabshah ..	Nawabshah.

The new course with the ·303 rifles is certainly a very difficult one, but the results were decidedly disappointing. The Ostrehan Shield was won by Nawabshah District for the first time since this competition was started. The curious thing in this competition was that Thar and Parkar, who had 199 marksmen, could only get 6th place in this competition. The Ommanney Cup for teams of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was won by Karachi Head Quarters with a score of 204 out of a possible 240. Sukkur District was second.

Karachi Head Quarters won the Sports Cup and the Kimatrai Assumal Cup for tent pegging."

A revised course of revolver shooting has been drawn up and is now being put to a practical test at the Police Training School. The new course has been modelled on the system now in force in the Army and it should do much to make officers familiar with their revolvers. It is hoped to introduce it next year.

Buildings.

48. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 4,84,600 was sanctioned for Police Major Works in the Presidency proper as against Rs. 10,42,000 in the year before. The allotment included funds for five new major works and eleven works in progress. Of the five new works, one was not started for want of a suitable site. The grant for "Major Works", both new and in progress, was subsequently supplemented by reappropriation by Rs. 1,75,481 on account of various works, making a total of Rs. 6,62,081.

The grant sanctioned for "Minor Works" was Rs. 92,391 for the year 1925-1926 as compared with Rs. 55,000 in the year before. The grant for Petty construction and Repairs was Rs. 41,796 against Rs. 50,000 for the previous year. In addition to these amounts, a special grant of Rs. 14,700 was sanctioned during the year for the construction of rifle ranges required for ·303 rifles.

In Sind, a sum of Rs. 1,62,000 was sanctioned for New Major Works during the year. Besides this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,13,000 was sanctioned for 6 "Major Works" which were already in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 72,743 was incurred on "Minor Works" during the year, out of a sum of Rs. 80,000 sanctioned for Police Minor Works.

Considering the large number of Police officers and men still to be supplied with Government quarters, the grants sanctioned for police

works during the year were far below the average quota. Some 375 Sub-Inspectors and over 3,000 Head Constables and Constables, exclusive of those at outposts, are drawing house rent aggregating roughly Rs. 1,70,000. In many places it is extremely difficult to obtain suitable quarters, even at exorbitant rent, with the result that there is a good deal of discomfort and consequent discontent on this account among the men stationed there.

As I have already remarked in paragraph 41 above, money spent on Police Lines is money well spent, interest accruing in the shape of the improved health, contentment and capacity for work of the men. In this connection the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, are interesting :—

"There has been an appreciable decline in the number of deaths during the year under report, the chief reason being the location of nearly half the number of the city police in the New Government quarters built on sanitary principles. This number will, I think, further decrease in the coming years when all the new lines which are under construction, will be completed."

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, writes :—

" Police work has been hampered to some extent by increased sickness during the year, especially from malaria and ague. The number of in-patients has doubled itself (from 102 to 207) and the number of out-patients has also increased. This is due partly to the insufficiency of Government quarters in suitable localities and partly to the number of " bad climate " stations in this district which take toll even of the indigenous Bhil. Several housing proposals are in abeyance owing to the lack of sufficient funds."

I need not add that the housing of the personnel of a Police Station in Government Lines also keeps the men under the direct control of their officers, which improves the sense of discipline and ensures the men being readily available in the event of a sudden emergency.

Village Police.

49. The village police rendered special assistance in 314 cases during the year under report as against 374 cases in the previous year. In all 406 village policemen were rewarded as against 401 in the preceding year. Of these, 73 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service tickets, 44 by the grant of swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 2,460. On the other hand 503 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 471 in 1924. Of the former, 429 were punished departmentally and 37, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted, of whom 21 were convicted. The number of cases in which the village police rendered assistance considerably decreased during the year. It stood at 544 in 1923 and at 374 in 1924, as against 314 in the year under report while the number of village policemen reported for failure of duty simultaneously increased from 471 in 1924 to 503 in the year under report. These statistics are disappointing, especially in a year of comparatively peaceful conditions.

Incidents of Note.

50. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught during his tour in India passed through this Presidency four times in the month of March 1925 and left India for England on the 28th of the same month.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians travelled through this Presidency, visiting Kirkee (Poona District) on 11th September 1925

on their way to Calcutta and returning to Bombay on 18th October after completing their tour in India.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) passed through this Presidency on 13th and 14th April *en route* from Delhi to Ootacamund and performed his return journey through this Presidency on 29th April 1925.

Police arrangements were made in connection with the journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) to England and back on 10th April and 6th August 1925 respectively.

The following is a list of strikes that occurred during the year in the Presidency Proper and Sind :—

Date.	District.	Cause and how settled.
January to December 1925.	Ahmedabad ..	There was no general strike during the year. There were however 36 petty strikes in the different mills of Ahmedabad. They lasted for a couple of days or so each and ended in either dismissal or compliance with the requests of the strikers. Of these 36 :— Two were due to the non-payment of wages. Ten were due to the removal from service of some of the superior staff such as Mukadums, Jobbers and Head Jobbers. Four on account of supply of inferior quality of yarn. Four on account of petty complaints. Two on account of giving less work to labourers. Two on account of imposing fines on workers who went on leave without permission. Four on account of giving damaged cloth to the mill hands. Eight on account of decreasing the rate per pair of dhotars from annas 4 to annas 3¼. Of the 36 strikes, the strikers in one numbered 800, in 12 they ranged between 200 and 300, and in the remaining strikes the number of strikers was below 200.
23rd January 1925 to 23rd September 1925.	Broach	There were 8 strikes in different mills as follows :— Five strikes in the Whittle Mills between 23rd January 1925 and 23rd September 1925. One in Fine Cotton Mills on 2nd March 1925. Two in Saraswati Mill on 27th and 28th August 1925. Of these 8 strikes, the number of strikers in two mills was 686 in one and 580 in the other. In the remaining mills it ranged between 12 and 246.

Date.	District.	Cause and how settled.
23rd January 1925 to 23rd September 1925—*contd.*	Broach—*contd.*	They were due to the following causes:— (1) Supply of inferior yarn. (2) Change in the management of the mill. (3) Supply of different sorts of frames. (4) Insufficient work resulting in less wages. (5) Disallowing wages for holidays. (6) Non-payment of bonus. The strikes lasted in the above mills for a couple of days.
1st September 1925 to 8th September 1925.	Surat	One hundred and seventy-five weavers went on strike in Surat Weaving Mills owing to refusal to pay bonus. It lasted only for a week.
13th October 1925 to 19th November 1925.	East Khandesh ..	There was a strike in the Pratap Mills at Amalner in which 2,000 men went on strike on account of reduction in wages. It lasted for about a month. The situation throughout was quiet.
1st March 1925 to 4th December 1925.	Bombay Suburban District.	There were four strikes in the Bombay Suburban District. Their details are as under:— (1) One was at the slaughter house in which 472 butchers and menials went on strike owing to the rejection by the Municipality of emaciated animals. The situation was quiet. (2) Two were in the Kurla Mills. The number of strikers was 4,300. The cause of the strike was reduction in wages. The situation was quiet. (3) One was at Ghatkopar Hattarsley Mill. Forty-six men struck work. The strike was due to insufficient wages. It began on 15th October 1925 and terminated on 26th October 1925. The situation was quiet.
21st January 1925 to 27th April 1925.	B. B. and C. I. Rail way.	There were in all four strikes on the B. B. &. C. I. Railway as under:— (1) One at Baroda Loco. Shed began on 14th April 1925 as a result of payment of wages at reduced rates. It lasted for a fortnight. The situation was quiet. (2) One at Godhra Railway Station in which 17 cleaners in the Loco. Department struck work on 21st January 1925. The reason was that they were detailed for the duty of cleaning the ash pits against their wish in the absence of eight coolies especially employed for this work who had ceased working on the ground of overwork. It lasted for a couple of days only. The situation was quiet. (3) One at the Ahmedabad Railway Station. Thirty loaders went on strike on 23rd April 1925 as they were refused increased wages. It lasted for a couple of days only. The situation was quiet.

Date.	District.	Cause and how settled.
		(4) One at the Baroda marshalling yard, 90 coalmen and cleaners struck work on 5th April 1925 demanding an increase in wages, facilities for leave and supply of clothing on duty and for changes in other miscellaneous duties. It lasted for a week. The situation was peaceful. All the above four strikes ended in the dismissal of the ring leaders. The remaining men resumed duties unconditionally.
17th April 1925 to 30th June 1925.	North-Western Railway, Karachi.	Two thousand three hundred and thirty-three employees of the Carriage shops, Loco. shops and Running sheds of North-Western Railway, Karachi, went on strike in sympathy with propaganda started in the Punjab by an unrecognized Railway Union for the demand of gratuities, etc., falling under seventeen different heads. Subsequently on 26th April the unrest spread to Kotri, Sukkur and Rohri Railway Work Shops and Sheds where 237 and 355 men respectively absented themselves from duty in sympathy with the absentees at Karachi. The number of absentees during the period of unrest fluctuated, the highest being 5,501 in all the four affected areas. The strike continued up to the end of June, when it terminated with the complete discomfiture of the strikers who resumed duty unconditionally.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

51. The School was re-opened after the December vacation on the 5th January 1925. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

At the beginning of the year there were the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police at the School :—

(1) Mr. J. L. Collins,
(2) Mr. U. H. Rana,
(3) Mr. J. S. Bharucha,
(4) Mr. C. H. Reynolds,
(5) Mr. A. W. Pryde,
(6) Mr. A. H. Gearing,
(7) Mr. R. C. Rodger,
(8) Mr. D. F. P. Reid,
(9) Mr. P. B. Wilkins,
(10) Mr. A. J. W. Sanson,
(11) Mr. M. R. Price,
(12) Mr. C. W. E. Uren,
(13) Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

There was also one Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Billimoria, who had joined the School on the 5th July 1924.

Later in the year, the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates mentioned against their names :—

Mr. A. G. Pathan .. .. 6th July 1925.
Mr. D. B. T. Judge .. .. 11th July 1925.

The following officers were gazetted to districts during the year after completing successfully their probationary course at the School :—

Mr. Rana,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Bharucha,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Reynolds,	Mr. Wilkins and
Mr. Pryde,	Mr. Billimoria.

During the year, 27 students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1925 and 33 students for the same course in July 1925. The year under report was the first during which two final examinations were held according to the " Three Batch System " introduced as the result of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4511, dated 26th September 1923.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1925, out of 28 students, 22 passed (three with honours) and in the second, which took place at the end of November 1925, out of 33 students, 21 passed (5 with honours). The results were satisfactory and reflect great credit on the Principal and the Instructional staff.

The experience gained during the two final examinations indicates that, though the " Three Batch System " involves considerable extra work both for the staff and the students, the results have been found to be more beneficial.

The health of the School was good throughout the year and the conduct of the students uniformly satisfactory.

His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay, visited the School in January 1925, when he gave a short address to the students. His visit was a source of great gratification to all concerned with the School. The remarks recorded by His Excellency in the Visitor's Book, were as follows :—

" I am very glad indeed to have had the opportunity of visiting the School this morning and I sincerely congratulate Mr. Bailey and his Staff on all that I saw.

" The Practical Instruction was very well carried out. This appears to me a very valuable form of training and instruction.

" The Physical Training Class I saw was very good but I had already seen the physical training work of the Police Training School at the Police Week at Poona under the same officer instructing today, and the School is very fortunate in having at present an officer who knows this work so thoroughly. I was much struck by the physique of the students—a very striking example of what regular life, regular food and properly organized physical training will do.

" I was pleased to meet so many ex-officers so many of whom had earned distinction in the field. As I said in speaking to them, I feel sure they consider it an honour to belong to a service which has so great a record of valuable service behind it and will do all in their power to maintain that record, when they leave the School and go out to the Districts.

" I have no criticism to make. So far as I could see the training was being carried out on the best lines and in a manner which met with a very ready response from all the students."

Mr. McCulloch visited and inspected the School in March 1925. I also paid a visit to the School in December last, distributed prizes and addressed students. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Mr. G. S. Wilson), also visited the School during the year and delivered lectures on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Administrative and other changes.

52. During the year under report the Sub-Divisional Scheme was introduced throughout the Presidency, including Sind, and the revised scale of pay for the Bombay Police Service (Deputy Superintendents of Police) was given effect to from 1st March 1925.

The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, was extended by the opening for traffic of the portion of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway from Dholka to Dhanduka.

Outposts were opened at the following places :—

(1) Adadra under Kalol Police Station (Panch Mahals District),
(2) Dholka on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway,
(3) Anik under Ghatkopar Police Station (Bombay Suburban District),
(4) Marol under Andheri Police Station (Bombay Suburban District) and
(5) Karad and Amalner and on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

The Ambernath Outpost under Kurla Police Station was retransferred to Thana District, while the Nasik Road Outpost was converted into a Police Station as a temporary measure for three years. The temporary Police Station at Naregal in the Dharwar District was abolished in 1925.

A new Police Head Quarters was opened at Santa-Cruz for the Bombay Suburban District.

The armed Police escort originally sanctioned for the G. I. P. Railway for the purpose of preventing thefts from running goods trains was discontinued with effect from 1st January 1925. In view of the favourable agricultural conditions, there was fortunately no recrudescence of offences by organized gangs on the Railway during the year.

As a result of the Sub-Divisional Scheme, two appointments of Inspectors were abolished in the Criminal Investigation Department, as also one temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent originally created for the Political Branch, whilst two Deputy Superintendents were attached to the Criminal Investigation Department from the existing cadre as a permanent measure—one for the Criminal Intelligence Branch and the other for the Political Branch. One more Branch in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police was created in the Criminal Investigation Department during the year to deal effectively with criminal tribes outside settlements.

One Deputy Superintendent of Police was attached from the existing cadre to the Police Training School staff as an additional Instructor. This was necessitated by the introduction of the system of training students in three separate batches.

The sanctioned strength of Deputy Superintendents was increased from 35 in 1924 to 36 in the year under report owing to the creation of an additional appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Western India States Agency as a result of the introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme.

One temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police with a staff of 2 clerks was also sanctioned during the year for the purpose of revising the Police Manual.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was deputed on special duty in the year to visit Allahabad to study the methods of crime classification and Finger Prints and the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act in the United Provinces and to Nagpur in connection with the first two items.

On his return he submitted detailed proposals in connection with certain changes which were considered desirable in the organization and system in force in the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau in this Presidency. Some of these proposals have already been given effect to, while the rest are under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

53. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 8,102 was afforded to 101 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund for Constabulary", as against Rs. 13,235 given to 190 families in the year before. It is disappointing to note that the number of families receiving benefit from the fund is steadily decreasing, as is evident from the fact that the number dropped from 271 families in 1923 to 101 in 1925. This fall is due to diminished balances resulting chiefly from the limitation of the resources of the fund almost entirely to cuttings from the amounts of rewards paid to Police officers and men.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 2,352 were also sanctioned to eight European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness, from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness".

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies at the various District Head Quarters continued to prosper and to do good work.

During the year 1,470 officers and men and 12 clerks from the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund and only 3 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of policemen in the Presidency proper who were sued for indebtedness was 419 against 428 in 1924. In Sind the corresponding number was 187 against 136 in 1924.

Needs of the Department.

54. The urgent needs of the Department are :—

(1) The establishment of a Detective Training College.
(2) The reorganization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department.
(3) An Agency for training Constables as efficient Head Constables.
(4) Some improvement in the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.
(5) The Reconstitution of the Mounted Police.
(6) The restoration of additional Police Inspectors' appointments originally proposed in the Sub-Divisional Scheme.
(7) The division into two charges of the districts of (*a*) Ahmedabad, and (*b*) Poona.

As regards the first item, Government are well aware of its urgency, which has been emphasized in previous reports. In view, however, of the financial stringency it is problematical when the scheme which is now under consideration can be given effect to.

With regard to item (2), it is gratifying to note that three Deputy Superintendents were added to the Criminal Investigation Department during the year from the existing cadre to deal with three separate Branches in the Criminal Investigation Department. I have already received proposals from the Deputy Inspector General of Police for the reorganization of the subordinate staff. These proposals are at present under my consideration and they will be submitted to Government shortly.

As regards the 3rd item, I would invite attention to Mr. McCulloch's letter No. 25387/3, dated 7th August 1925, wherein the necessity and urgency for opening a branch at the Police Training School for training Constables for the duties of Head Constables, have been fully explained. The proposal was provisionally accepted by Government but was dropped on account of shortage of funds.

With regard to item (4), I have already submitted proposals with a view to effecting some slight improvement in the pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The question of reconstituting the Mounted Police on a changed basis is now engaging my attention and I hope shortly to submit proposals to Government.

As regards the restoration of the additional appointments of Inspectors which were retrenched in introducing the Sub-Divisional Scheme in order to keep the extra expenditure involved within the funds available, there is every indication that the appointments will have to be restored eventually. As Government desire to examine the question after the Sub-Divisional Scheme has been given a trial for one year, I refrain from discussing the case further in this report.

The division of the two unwieldy districts of Ahmedabad and Poona is long overdue but financial considerations still cloud the issue.

Salient Features.

55. The outstanding feature of the year is that there was a welcome fall of 420 cases in serious crime as compared with the figures for the previous year. This is the direct result of the prolonged operations of the Police which culminated in the rounding up several gangs of outlaws and dacoits of the most desperate character. These operations have cost Government lakhs of extra expenditure, as special parties and additional police had to be entertained in several areas, but the expenditure has brought comparative peace to a number of districts.

The total reported cognizable crime was slightly in excess of that for the year 1924 and appreciably more than that in the year before, *i.e.*, 40,153 cases in 1925 against 39,500 in 1923. Similarly, the non-cognizable crime, far from showing any signs of abatement, has increased by leaps and bounds. It stood at 92,602 in 1925, against 88,291 in 1924 and 81,873 in 1923. It has risen by 10,729 cases during the last two years.

The incidence of serious crime depends primarily upon the activities of organized gangs of robbers and dacoits, and the rounding up of such gangs should naturally produce a diminution in serious crime. It is also safe to assume that the great bulk of serious crime is reported. We may therefore argue that the figures of reported serious crime during the year under report bear some close correlation to the actual serious crime committed.

We are not on such sure ground, however, when we talk of other cognizable crime. The reports of District Officers show that there are many who consider that the enormous reductions in the strength of the Police effected in the retrenchment scheme of 1922 and the ensuing stoppage of patrolling have resulted in much ordinary (as opposed to serious) crime remaining unreported. In this connection the following extracts are of interest:—

The District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, writes:—

"There has been a steady fall in the registered crime under Indian Penal Code during the last five years, excepting the year 1923, though the strength of the Unarmed Police Force in this district was reduced in the Reorganization Schemes of 1921 and 1922 and this can be attributed only to closure of several reporting centres. The district occupies a very large area intersected and surrounded by large and small Indian States. Crime within such a large area cannot be brought to light unless rigid patrolling is enforced and adequate centres are opened."

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, remarks:—

"The effects of the Retrenchment Scheme are being more and more felt. As already reported this Scheme has never yet been put into full working in this district; it was apparently found at once that the sanctioned scheme was impractical; hence there are outposts still open which are officially non-existent, and police stations—one in particular—have always had more than their sanctioned personnel, the excess being drawn from the reserve.

"I venture to think that a reasonable increase in the cadre of the district with a reasonable expansion of the use of the Criminal Tribes Act ought to keep crime under better control.

"There were no special occasions during the year to test the force severely; throughout the year it was normal work. I might be permitted to mention here some matters which might improve efficiency. The first is the reconsideration of the Retrenchment Scheme of 1922, which as remarked before in this Report, has been proved unworkable even from the beginning. The Scheme has been tried now three years and found wanting. The general cry is for more Unarmed and literate men to replace Armed and illiterates."

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, reports:—

"A careful study of the prevalence of crime in the talukas of Sindkheda, Nandurbar and Shahada has led me to believe that some outposts have been excessively retrenched in these talukas. As it does not appear likely that funds will be made available for re-opening these outposts at their original strengths, proposals are being made to re-open them by readjustment of police at the police stations, under which the outpost will come. If funds cannot be made available the re-opening of these outposts can only be done at the expense of retrechment of Armed Police, and the matter requires still further consideration. The necessity for the re-opening of some of these outposts appears to be urgent, in order to secure a better control of crime."

The District Magistrate, West Khandesh (Mr. H. F. Knight) observes:—

"I would deprecate strongly any reduction in the Police armed or unarmed in this district for two particular reasons, firstly that famine or scarcity inevitably leads to crimes of dacoity and highway robbery, often with violence, by starving Bhills and secondly that unless I am entirely mistaken, the present Excise Policy of Government will within a year or two lead to a general contempt of authority among the wilder inhabitants of the district. I have reported separately on the problem, but assaults on Excise Police are increasing and must, if successful, inevitably lead to assaults on the Police for other reasons, and to an increase of violent crime."

The District Magistrate, Poona (Mr. P. B. Haigh), remarks :

" The most satisfactory feature of this report is the decrease in the number of dacoities, robberies and house-breakings.

* * * * * *

" Nevertheless public security leaves much to be desired. There were 18 dacoities and seven cases of highway robbery during the year. In only one-third of these cases were convictions obtained. In the outlying parts of the district a journey home at the end of a bazaar day is still looked upon as a risky venture. Better registration and supervision of exciminals and the more complete registration of members of criminal tribes will, it may be hoped, improve matters. One cause of this insecurity is the absence of sufficient police outposts. A striking example of the lack of sufficient police was afforded by the recent escape of two recruits of the Sappers and Miners, who journeyed across half the district undetected."

The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, writes :—

" It is satisfactory to note that the figures of reported crime continue to show a decline, though I consider it is still open to question whether the figures strictly reflect the true state of crime. I am inclined to think they do not. I think a good deal of crime still goes unreported and I am strengthened in my belief by the fact that I have noticed in several instances that where a former Police Station has been replaced in the Reorganization Scheme by an Outpost there has been a drop of something like 50 per cent. in the crime figures, the inference being, in my opinion, that the public will not be bothered with reporting petty cases at an outpost and to go themselves to the Police Station which may mean a journey of 20 or more miles, involves a loss of time and of money out of all proportion to the importance of the case."

The remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, are :—

" There is a noticeable decline in house-breaking and thefts but how much of this is due to cases not being reported is difficult to say. Since the patrolling system has been abolished, it has been found impossible to know what is going on in villages. A notable instance of this was found in the case of a gang headed by a notorious burglar of Hubli having taken up his residence in an out of the way village in the Shiggaon Taluka and operating a gang from there. The gang was eventually traced and broken but during the investigation it was found that hardly any of the offences committed by the gang had been reported or registered. I do not think this would have been possible under the village patrol system. I refer to this matter in my report last year and since then have had no reason to alter my opinion ; in fact experience of the year under report confirms that opinion."

On the other hand, the District Magistrate, Surat (Mr. Shillidy), writes of his District :—

" The outstanding feature of the district is the general absence of crime. 25 cases of serious crime in a population of 674,351 is sufficient testimony to the law-abiding instincts of the people. On tour my experience was to be assured both by the police and people that there was no crime.

" This absence of crime is reflected in the strength of the force. Armed police are for the protection of treasure, etc., and the escort of prisoners. To the unarmed we look for the prevention and detection of crime. To take a few talukas at random ; in Pardi Taluka there are 20 unarmed policemen to a population of 66,223 or an average of 1 to 3,300 of the population. In Bardoli there are 16 unarmed police to a population of 61,292 or an average of 1 to 3,800. In Olpad there are 10 unarmed police to a population of 54,440 or an average of 1 to 5,400. Any further reduction or retrenchment of the force would virtually mean its elimination, and involve the cynical admission that the police neither prevent nor detect crime."

An Insurance policy does not prevent a fire, yet thousands take out policies although the risks of fire are negligible. Would Surat continue to be the Utopia it apparently is if the Police were abolished ? Admittedly the District is paying a very small premium for its insurance.

Another outstanding feature of the year was the fact that communal tension was acute in many places, particularly between the Hindus and the Mahomedans over the perennial question of the playing of music

before mosques. This led to riots at certain places, the most serious being that which occurred at Sholapur on the 28th October 1925 in connection with the "Rath Procession". There were riots also at Talikot and Bagalkot in the Bijapur District and serious friction at Yemkanmardi in the Belgaum District. In the Ahmedabad District there was a good deal of feeling over the alleged kidnapping and murder of a Koli boy at Patri by Khojas. Two accused were sent up for trial but they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge who held that there was no truth in the charges. Ratnagiri again witnessed a riot of a different nature in which some infuriated Hindus attacked a number of Missionaries under a mistaken impression. Later there was a fatal outbreak at Burondi in the same district over the question of Hindus playing music before a mosque.

In connection with the riot at Sholapur, the Commissioner, Central Division, has written :—

"The conduct of the Police during the music riots in Sholapur City has been much criticised. I quote the District Magistrate's remarks :—

'The year has not been a happy one from the point of view of Police Administration. The chief feature of the year has been the steady growth of tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans with constant danger of disturbance of the peace at all times of religious processions, culminating in the riot of October 28th. This has put a very severe strain on the District Police Force and I regret to say they have not come through it with credit. There is now I am afraid a distinct lack of co-operation between the Police and the people of Sholapur City as commented on by the District Superintendent of Police and I am afraid the blame cannot be laid entirely at the doors of the people, for this state of affairs. As a result the figures of thefts, etc., detected are poor and the proportion of stolen property recovered is deplorably low. A special effort is clearly called for to establish better relations between the Police and the people.'

"It is quite clear that the late Superintendent had lost his grip of the situation, and when difficulties arose he was unable to cope with them."

The Superintendent of Police concerned has since retired and his successor is subjecting the Sholapur Police to a thorough overhaul. I would invite attention to the remarks in this connection in paragraph 26 of this report.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"The Shudhi movement on the one hand and perfervid articles in Mahomedan papers and fanatical speeches on the other, have done a great deal of harm. There is no Hindu-Moslem Unity where a question of music and mosques is involved. Mahomedans claim that they use a mosque at all times for prayer and object to music passing the mosque at any time although the Courts have held that the restriction applies only to a religious assembly or congregational worship in the mosque. The rulings of the Courts are clear. They lay down that a religious procession with music is a lawful use of a street : that disturbance of congregational worship is illegal. The Mahomedans do not admit the restriction of music during congregational worship only. They tell me that mosques are used for prayers at all times of the day and those engaged in devotion must not be disturbed and that no music should ever be played when passing a mosque. Government can only maintain law and order : it cannot prescribe any remedy in these religious disputes and must leave them for decision by the saner members of each community. Mahomedans have been advised in cases where they allege a custom of stopping music past a mosque, to obtain a Civil Court's decision, otherwise they must specify reasonable hours or the District Magistrate will fix reasonable hours during which music will not be played when passing the mosque. The whole matter is very unsatisfactory as even when an agreement has been reached and the procession is allowed to proceed (as it Sholapur) fanatical persons start stone throwing.

"As regards the Bagalkot trouble I have with a view to preventing its recurrence directed that the procession should not actually pass the mosque. There is no need for it to do so. There is another street, separated by some buildings a few yards off the space past the mosque, which is quite convenient and it is hoped this arrangement will stop

any further trouble there. In another place I arranged for white stones to be placed and all music to stop by mutual agreement. Such arrangements might be possible elsewhere."

The political situation was quiet throughout the year and there was no unrest on that account.

With regard to the work performed by the Department generally the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

"Making allowance for a bad season owing to scanty rains, the tension between Hindus and Mahomedans and Brahmins and non-Brahmins, paucity of sufficient strength to adequately man a majority of police stations, and the apathy of the public to co-operate freely with the Police, the record of the year's administration taken as a whole reflects great credit on the general efficiency of the force."

The remarks made by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, are :—

"From the Statistics discussed in the report it will appear the year was a normal one and that, except perhaps Sholapur, the Police of the Districts and Railways in the Southern Range have put in a good year's work."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"I fully endorse the commendation given by the Deputy Inspector General to the Police force in general and to the particular officers named by him."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The year's work was satisfactory and the force continued to maintain its high standard of efficiency."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"I desire to record my appreciation of the good work done by the Deputy Inspector General of Police and the District Superintendents of Police under him and I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government the special services of Mr. O'Gorman whose able administration has brought about an all round improvement in the efficiency of the Police and the restoration of peace and order in Bijapur. I am also indebted to Mr. Rushton for his assistance at all times."

The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, adds :—

"The Commissioner endorses the District Magistrate's remarks that the District Superintendent of Police and the Officers under him have carried out their duties with zeal and efficiency."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The Police in Sind work in very difficult conditions. Their number is inadequate, and the country difficult, while a large section of the population regards theft, and particularly cattle theft, as venial, if not permissible. The great mass of the people are apathetic in rendering assistance to the police, while ready to blame them for failure to detect crime. The Police have to rely to an excessive extent on the help of the Zamindars, while the latter are inclined to resent any independent action of the police, especially if it is directed against one of their number. The vernacular press is ready to ascribe corruption and incompetency to the police, while at the same time clamouring for increased police protection. The noticeable increase in communal feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus renders the work of the police more difficult, as favouritism and partisanship is readily ascribed by the community to which the officer concerned does not belong. But it remains true that a police force is what the people makes it, and the force in Sind can only improve if it receives the help and confidence of all classes. In spite of all these difficulties, however, much good work is done and the tone and discipline of the force on the whole reaches a high standard. What is especially required is a reliable class of Sub-Inspectors, combining education with experience."

Concluding Remarks.

56. During the year four officers of the Imperial Service retired and four were on leave preparatory to premature retirement on proportionate pension.

During the year a large number of Assistant Superintendents of Police held charge of districts, many of them being very junior in service. The

cadre of Assistant Superintendents of Police is still over strength and it has therefore been decided not to recruit any officer during 1926.

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Among Superintendents of Police.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, Karachi Head Quarters.
Khan Bahadur Sayad Mahmudshah, Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah.

Among Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. S. E. Histed, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town.
Rao Saheb Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Town.
Mr. Gopaldas Dowlatram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Town.
Mr. W.H. Brotherston, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Head Quarters.
Khan Saheb Khan Mahomed Dost Mahomed, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has mentioned the following officers :—

Mr. W. C. Edwards, Personal assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
Mr. H. Harischandra, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Mr. H. N. Pimple, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Among Superintendents of Police.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath,
Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E.,
Mr. W. H. Marston,
Captain H.R. Kothavalla, M.V.O., O.B.E.,
Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan,
Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed,
Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, and
Mr. R. H. Haslam.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Messrs. D. C. Desai, Khan Bahadur S. D. Variava, G. J. Rege, W. W. Clifford, M. V. Narbar and S. B. Parulkar.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, has mentioned the following officers :—

Among Superintendents.

Mr. I. C. Boyd,
Mr. H. Stanley,
Mr. E. E. Turner,
Mr. M. A. O'Gorman,
Mr. C. C. C. Pegge.

Among Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. J. Hobson,
Mr. C. H. Reynolds,
Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Rao Saheb V. K. Bapat,
Rao Saheb S. R. Jagdale,
Mr. A. F. Clarke,
Mr. John D'Silva.

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

" The Commissioner desires to recognise his appreciation of the work of Mr. Ommanney who has the interests of every part of the force under him greatly at heart. * * * ."

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey was Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, throughout the year.

Mr. J. C. Curry worked as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General for the whole year..

Rao Saheb R. B. Rajadhyaksha, M.B.E., Office Superintendent, proceeded on leave during the year preparatory to retirement, his place being taken by Mr. Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin. The loss of Rao Saheb Rajadhyaksha will be keenly felt. Starting as a clerk on Rs. 30, 33 years ago, the Rao Saheb had risen by sheer merit to be Office Superintendent, in which capacity his great experience was of the utmost value.

Mr. McCulloch, who was officiating Inspector General of Police for 10½ months of the year, has left no notes to specify whom of the officers serving under him he would single out for special mention in this Report, while I was in charge for too short a period to particularise. I had time, however, to realize that Mr. G. S. Wilson, as officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, had infused a remarkable degree of energy and originality into his work and that the Criminal Investigation Department, under his leadership, had developed strongly along the most useful lines. My visit to the Central Police Training School in December convinced me that Mr. Bailey had continued to maintain the high standard of efficiency that I have come to associate with all his work.

Lastly it was obvious to me that Mr. Curry had performed the heavy task which is his lot with the most consistent diligence, circumspection and skill. His assistance to me since my return to duty has been invaluable.

In conclusion, although perhaps it is not for me to sit in judgment on his work, I cannot refrain from recording that I found evidence in every direction of the skill and thoroughness with which Mr. McCulloch had administered his heavy charge.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Inspector-General of Police.

Statement showing incidence by Districts per 1,000 of

District.	Cognizable crime reported during 1925. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V).	Murders reported during 1925.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.
1	2	3	4
1. Ahmedabad	1·93	0·03	0·01
2. Broach	1·04	0·03	0·006
3. Kaira	1·30	0·03	0·01
4. Panch Mahals	1·34	0·02	0·02
5. Surat	0·83	0·01	0·005
6. Thana	1·50	0·01	0·007
7. Bombay Suburban	4·63	0·02	0·03
8. Ahmednagar	1·16	0·01	....
9. East Khandesh	0·93	0·01	0·004
10. West Khandesh	0·90	0·02	0·006
11. Nasik	1·06	0·01	0·01
Total Northern Range including B. B. & C. I. Railway	1·47	0·02	0·009
12. Poona	2·44	0·0009	0·0004
13. Satara	1·20	0·02	0·01
14. Sholapur	0·97	0·01	0·005
15. Belgaum	0·88	0·04	0·01
16. Bijapur	0·92	0·03	0·003
17. Dharwar	1·45	0·03	0·003
18. Kanara	0·94	0·01	0·009
19. Kolaba	0·89	0·007	....
20. Ratnagiri	0·42	0·0003	0·0003
Total Southern Range including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	1·32	0·02	0·006
Total Presidency proper including Railways	1·39	0·02	0·008
21. Karachi Headquarters	6·87	0·03	0·03
22. Karachi District	3·00	0·03	0·03
23. Hyderabad	2·99	0·05	0·04
24. Sukkur	4·12	0·07	0·02
25. Larkana	4·43	0·06	0·04
26. Thar and Parkar	2·02	0·02	0·01
27. Upper Sind Frontier	2·95	0·15	0·08
28. Nawabshah	2·72	0·07	0·03
Total Sind including Sind Railways ..	3·62	0·06	0·03
Total for Presidency including Railways and Sind	1·77	0·02	0·01

the Population of Cognizable crime, etc., during 1925.

Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Cases of receiving stolen property.	Total serious crime.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0·01	0·02	0·43	0·62	0·03	1·17	
0·003	0·01	0·27	0·26	0·01	0·61	
0·005	0·03	0·29	0·35	0·02	0·75	
0·01	0·02	0·42	0·37	0·02	0·91	
0·008	0·008	0·21	0·23	0·005	0·49	
0·009	0·06	0·50	0·48	0·02	1·10	
0·01	0·06	1·38	1·84	0·09	3·46	
0·008	0·04	0·38	0·39	0·01	0·86	
0·01	0·02	0·26	0·34	0·01	0·68	
0·01	0·04	0·26	0·28	0·02	0·67	
0·01	0·05	0·59	0·56	0·03	1·30	
0·01	0·03	0·40	0·53	0·02	1·04	
0·001	0·005	0·05	1·20	0·002	1·90	
0·01	0·03	0·28	0·43	0·02	0·83	
0·01	0·06	0·25	0·36	0·02	0·74	
0·01	0·04	0·27	0·30	0·04	0·65	
0·006	0·02	0·29	0·23	0·02	0·61	
0·009	0·04	0·34	0·57	0·10	1·10	
..	0·01	0·21	0·49	0·01	0·76	
..	0·007	0·21	0·37	0·02	0·63	
..	0·009	0·007	0·01	0·001	0·30	
0·009	0·04	0·29	0·60	0·03	1·01	
0·019	0·03	0·34	0·57	0·03	1·02	
0·01	0·01	1·23	3·01	0·17	4·47	
0·03	0·07	0·66	1·41	0·11	2·33	
0·003	0·02	0·84	1·09	0·09	2·13	
0·006	0·06	1·34	1·26	0·21	2·96	
0·01	0·06	1·23	0·89	0·20	2·49	
0·005	0·02	0·37	0·90	0·11	1·43	
..	0·03	0·57	0·98	0·16	1·99	
..	0·03	0·72	1·05	0·11	2·02	
0·01	0·04	0·93	1·37	0·15	2·59	
0·01	0·03	0·45	0·71	0·05	1·30	

No. P.-253-H of 1926.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 30th April 1926.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1925. Copies have been sent to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. D. G. Ommanney held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector General for Sind from 1st January 1925 to 21st April 1925 and again from 3rd June 1925 to the end of the year, Mr. W. R. G. Smith acting for him during his short absence from 22nd April 1925 to 2nd June 1925.

The changes in district charges were fortunately very few for Sind, five districts remaining under one Superintendent throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspector-General draws attention to the juniority of the District Superintendents of Police in Sind as compared with the Presidency. This has always been the case, and the main cause, namely, the severity of the heat in most of the districts, which render them difficult for a senior officer and impossible for a family from outside the Province, must always continue. The lack of experience thereby involved must be borne in mind, in comparing results with the Presidency, where the District Superintendent of Police is not only senior, but works with a staff which is, in the Commissioner's opinion, on the whole more trustworthy, or at least exposed to less special difficulties and temptations.

Reported crime.

3. While there has been an increase from 11,844 to 11,859 in the figure of all reported crime, cases of serious crime rose from 258 last year to 266 during the year under report. The increase in reported crime would have been very considerable but for the abnormal fall of 595 cases in Karachi Headquarters. This decrease was doubtless due to excellent administration of a force which was left more time for the performance of its legitimate duties by the decrease of political agitation, and the absence of political crime. But it is also of interest as

showing what can be effected by a reasonably adequate force under capable leadership. Outside Karachi, the force is admittedly inadequate, and this has a most demoralising effect. The police are inclined to ascribe all failures to this inadequacy, which may thus become a cloak for slackness. The people on the other hand lose confidence in the police, and throw blame on them for failures which are in part due to their own lack of co-operation. It is, of course, possible that some of the increase is due to more organised crime in the towns, and to the lack of systematic measures against criminal tribes and gangs. This will, it may be hoped, be remedied by the enquiries now being made by the C. I. D. Crime in the districts generally cannot, however, be satisfactorily dealt with till there is greater general confidence in the force.

Excluded cases.

4. The Deputy Inspector General points out that there has been no real increase in the number of cases excluded as false, and the number of maliciously false cases fell from 606 to 547. Prosecutions were instituted in 107 of these cases: the percentage of convictions obtained decreased and was only 45·16 per cent; a disappointing figure, but conviction is difficult to obtain in such cases.

Use was made of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code in only 67 cases as against 84 in the previous year. The amount awarded in compensation was Rs. 3,880, an average of Rs 57-14-7 per case. Although this works out to a slightly higher average figure than in former years, both this amount and the number of cases show that an entirely inadequate use is made by Magistrates of this section. A free employment of the section is especially necessary in Sind where false complaints are excessively common, and where the Criminal Procedure is often illegitimately used in matters which should come before the Civil Courts, if they are to be pursued at all. It is obvious that the use of the section varies greatly in different districts, and it is a matter which requires the constant attention of District and Subdivisional Magistrates.

5. The figures given in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Deputy Inspector General's report indicate the high criminality of Sind. It is true that the number of real cases shows some diminution, but against this must be set the belief that, owing to the reduction in the number of police-stations, and the loss of confidence in the police already alluded to, a large amouut of crime remains unreported. These figures furnish a further indication of the necessity for increasing the strength of the Police. In these circumstances it is satisfactory to find a considerable improvement in the percentages of convictions obtained.

The decrease in the number of thefts including cattle thefts is 357 and 483 as compared with the previous year and the triennial average, respectively. But complaints of the existence of these thefts have never been so rife: and it may be doubted whether there has been any true decrease.

Pending cases.

6. There were 2,685 cases pending at the close of the year as against 2,405 in the year before—an increase of 280 cases. Of these 2,685 cases, 1,994 were pending with the Magistrates and 691 with the Police. The number of such cases is far too large, and Government have recently issued a circular to Magistrates on the subject. But the fault does not, in the Commissioner's opinion lie with them. There are too few of them: most of them have other heavy work, which cannot be entirely postponed to that of cases. Still more potent causes, however, are the great increase of warrants and summonses to be served by the Police, and the delays of pleaders, and the entirely pernicious results of the use of section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The results in Sessions cases are distinctly poor, the percentage of conviction being 65·33, a lower figure than that of any of the preceding three years. The average is, however, greatly reduced by the result of the Karachi cases, and the Commissioner would draw attention to the continued failure of the Karachi Juries to do their duty. This results not merely in many criminals escaping justice, but in Magistrates having to give inadequate sentences rather than to commit to the Sessions with a high probability of the criminal going unpunished.

Undetected cases.

7. The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for disposal was *8119* or *a decrease* of 588 cases on the previous year's figures. Although 2581 cases or 31·79 per cent. ended in conviction as against 28·32 in the previous year, it is unsatisfactory to find that the percentage of undetected cases rose from 46·90 to 50·13. This is probably due to the poor quality of the Investigating Officers, though the natural difficulties of the country pointed out by the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, must be borne in mind. There can, however, be no doubt that it is imperatively necessary to improve the quality of the Sub-Inspectors. There was a slight improvement both in the percentage of stolen property recovered, and in the number of complainants who got their property back.

Habitual offenders and Chapter VIII cases.

8. There was a further increase in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Action was taken against 2,356 persons alleged to be bad characters as compared with 2,164 in the previous year. The figure does not include persons run in by Magistrates

in the Karachi district as those figures have not yet been received by the Deputy Inspector General.

The number of persons ordered to furnish security rose from 893 to 1,176. The number of persons sent to jail, however, fell from 909 to 790. No less than 646 cases were pending at the end of the year under report against 255 last year. The increase in the number of cases must be regarded with mixed feelings. On the one hand, the use of the Chapter is a confession of failure, as, *ex hypothesi*, those proceeded against are criminals whose crimes cannot be brought home. There is also undoubtedly much injustice done under the cloak of this Chapter, those proceeded against being often persons who have incurred the ill-will of the zamindar, though it is probable enough that they are really bad characters. On the other hand, it has been proved over and over again that the free use of the Chapter is the only way of keeping down thefts in lawless tracts of country.

As the Deputy Inspector General observes, it would be more satisfactory if the receivers and organisers could be more often secured : but evidence in such cases is met by such a mass of counter evidence that results are difficult and uncertain.

The Commissioner considers that while the Chapter must continue to be freely used, greater co-operation between Police, Magistrates and leading local men is necessary to ensure the right men being proceeded against. This co-operation is being exercised in some sub-divisions.

9. The Commissioner has reported separately on the Deputy Inspector General's separate report on Criminal Tribes. He has there observed that the question has never been seriously dealt with in Sind.

10 The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector General that the numbers of the Armed Police though not so inadequate as those of the Unarmed Branch are barely sufficient for contingencies which may easily occur. Their increase is, however, a matter that can be postponed, if some slight risk is taken.

11. The discipline and conduct of the Police has been very good on the whole, and while the percentage of punishments has decreased, that of rewards has risen. It is also satisfactory to note that the health of the Police was good throughout the year.

Departmental punishments, rewards, and health.

12. It is satisfactory to find that the improvement in the pay and prospects of the constabulary has had the desired result in reducing the number of vacancies, which were only 54 as against 85 last year, resignations being easily replaced by recruitments.

Vacancies and recruitment.

The percentage of educated men in the force is gradually rising. The Commisioner is glad to remark on the very smart drill and appearance of the Armed Police in Sind.

13. The total amount sanctioned for works during the year was Rs. 3,55,551 (Rs. 2,75,000 for major works and Rs. 80,551 for minor works) against 3,87,214 in the preceding year.

Police major and minor works

Althought much has been done to improve Police buildings, which are far better than they were some years ago, much remains to be done, to house the Police in adequate lines which are necessary in the climate of Sind.

14. The Deputy Inspector General rightly draws attention to the growing evil of indiscriminate issue of warrants and summonses. With no real increase in reported crime this must be due in many cases to lack of care on the part of subordinate magistrates.

15. The remarks of the Deputy Inspector General on the C. I. D. show that it performed a very good year's work. This branch is especially useful in Sind in taking up special cases, in which local disputes and enmities, and the lack of talent among the local investigating staff render detection difficult.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The decrease in political work has given the branch plenty of time for ordinary crime. There can be no doubt that there is enough work for it to do, if it is properly utilised. The investigation into criminal gangs should be especially useful.

16. The arrest of Miran Jamali after the close of the year, was very satisfactory, as his defiance of Government had an unfortunate effect, and his robberies which were naturally mainly directed against the richer Hindu residents, were being turned into a communal question.

17. The Deputy Inspector General states that the poor inundation and absence of rain affected crime. This, however, would only apply to the later months of the year. The effects of the excellent inundation of the previous year should have had a correspondingly good effect during the early months.

18. The Subdivisional scheme is still on trial. It cannot be fully tried unless a full Subdivisional staff is given. On the other hand such a staff cannot reasonably be provided in all places in present financial circumstances.

General.

19. The Police in Sind work in very difficult conditions. Their number is inadequate, and the country difficult, while a large section of the population regards theft, and particularly cattle theft, as venial, if not permissible. The great mass of the people are apathetic in rendering assistance to the Police, while ready to blame them for failure to detect crime. The Police have to rely to an excessive extent on the help of the zamindars, while the latter are inclined to resent any independent action of the Police, especially if it is directed against one of their number. The vernacular press is ready to ascribe corruption and incompetency to the Police, while at the same time clamouring for increased police protection. The noticeable increase in communal feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus renders the work of the Police more difficult, as favouritism and partisanship is readily ascribed by the community to which the Officer concerned does not belong. But it remains true that a Police force is what the people make it, and the force in Sind can only improve if it receives the help and confidence of all classes. In spite of all these difficulties, however, much good work is done and the tone and discipline of the force on the whole reaches a high standard. What is especially required is a reliable class of Sub Inspector, combining education with experience.

Conclusion.

20. The Commissioner desires to recognize his appreciation of the work of Mr. Ommanney who has the interests of every part of the force under him greatly at heart. He entirely agrees with the commendation passed by the Deputy Inspector General on the officers mentioned by him, and would desire to remark especially, though without invidiousness, on the excellent results achieved by Mr. Gerrard in Karachi Headquarters.

P. R. CADELL,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

No. P.-253-H.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 30th April 1926.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit a report from the Deputy Inspector General of Police on the administration of the Criminal Tribes in Sind for the calender year 1925. This review has not been previously submitted with separate remarks by the Commissioner, but this seems desirable as the subject is really one distinct from the ordinary Police Administration Report.

2. The report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police is fairly satisfactory so far as it goes, as it shows that the Hurs have behaved well during the year, while the Jagiranis have not shown any tendency to revert to the criminal habits which they have given up, at least for the time being. But it is obvious that we are at present only on the fringe of the subject, and that no real effort is at present in action either to prevent the activities of criminal sections of the population as a whole, or to reform the small proportion of those sections which are under observation.

3. As has been often pointed out, we have three different classes of criminal tribes to deal with :—

(*a*) Particular sections of large tribes or clans, principally Baluch, which take to crime regularly, though the rest of the tribe or clan is comparatively law abiding.

(*b*) Wandering tribes, Non-Sindhi in origin, and wholly criminal for all practical purposes.

(*c*) Hurs or Lurs.

4. As regards the first, the example of the Jagiranis show that they will behave well enough if land is given them for cultivation. But unfortunately there is little land available, nor will be till the Barrage is completed. The remedy seems to be (*a*) a special settlement for the worst characters, (*b*) an agricultural colony, for which land under the Barrage should be reserved.

5. As regards the second class, they are a nuisance not only in Sind, but to the surrounding provinces, and it is not creditable

that they should be allowed freedom from restraint which is being exercised elsewhere. As stated by the Deputy Inspector General, the Sind Criminal Investigation Department has done some thing in the way of returning gangs to their own provinces. But they cannot all be so returned, and the creation of a settlement for those that remain seems necessary.

6. As regards the Hurs, the Commissioner thinks the present settlements do little good, except as acting as some deterrent to the Hurs to behave fairly well, in case worse things befall: such as deportation to the settlement in the Presidency proper. The Commissioner thinks that the measures required are (*a*) continuation of deportation to the Presidency for the worst characters, (*b*) detention in a settlement in Sind for other bad or dangerous characters, (*c*) registration only of the remainder. He would repeat the recommendation made in paragraph 18 of the Commissioner's report of 24th July 1925 that the charge of the punitive police should now be borne on Government.

7. The report of the Cattle Thefts Committee will necessitate further remarks on the taking of special measures for dealing with regular offenders. But the Commissioner thinks that it is obvious that the expense of a special officer to supervise the special work must be faced. He would respectfully draw attention to the delay that has taken place in dealing with the subject. Mr. Starte reported in June 1921. Mr. Mirza's report was in May 1924. The Commissioner reported in July 1925: but no orders have yet been received from Government.

8. While the Commissioner agrees with the general remarks of the Deputy Inspector General, he would observe that the increase of 600 cases in reported crime is only arrived at by excluding Karachi Town, presumably because criminal tribes do not largely operate there. The actual figures are: Increase of cases in Sind outside Karachi 610. Decrease in Karachi Town 595, leaving a net increase of 15.

P. R. CADELL
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

No. 13 of 1926

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E., J.P.,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 3rd June 1926.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, in the Bombay Presidency, Part II, for the year 1925, together with the usual accompaniments and the remarks of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1925.

Statistics.

The total number of the notified Criminal Tribes, excluding 131 mixed gangs in the districts (excluding Sind), is 27, of which 20 are resident and 7 itinerant. The latter include 4 tribes whose habitat is outside this Presidency.

The total number of registered members belonging to all these tribes and mixed gangs at the close of the year was 22,204, as against 21,437 at the beginning of the year. These figures include a fair number of females who have been registered.

In the report for the year 1924, 21,331 persons were shown to be on the register at the close of the year. These figures have since been corrected and the excess of 106 is explained in the foot note to Statement A.

Of the registered members, 19,739 belong to the resident at 2,465 to itinerant tribes.

Besides the above there were 3,204 registered members in the Settlements, including 137 persons placed there during the year under review.

All these registered persons are notified under section 10 (*a*) and (*b*) and restricted under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, excepting the Bhils of Ahmednagar and Nasik districts, the Kolis, Mangs and Thakors of Nasik district, and such of the tribes whose habitat is outside this Presidency, to whom the provisions of Section 10 only have been applied.

There is a large number of adult members belonging to these notified Criminal Tribes still unregistered, and their actual strength has not been ascertained.

Extension of the Act to new tribes or areas.

2. The only fresh additions to the list of notified Criminal Tribes are as under :—

District.	Tribe.	Mixed gang.
East Khandesh	.. *Nil*	.. (1) Raver gang of 13 persons. (2) Parola gang of 6 persons.
Satara	.. *Nil*	.. (1) Javeri gang of 5 persons. (2) Turachi gang. 7 Dhangars.

.. The Bhils of Chandsar and Khamkhed villages in Erandol Taluka of the East Khandesh district were notified during the year.

Additions to and removals from register.

3. The total number of persons added to and struck off the register during the year was 2,857 and 2,044 as against 2,878 and 2,447 respectively during the previous year.

The following tables show how these additions were distributed in point of number and tribe in the several districts of the Presidency.

According to District

Serial No.	Name of the District.	No. added to the Register.
1	Kaira	792
2	Thana	2
3	Bombay Suburban District	64
4	Ahmednagar	426
5	East Khandesh	145
6	West Khandesh	85
7	Nasik	744
8	Poona	49
9	Satara	148
10	Sholapur	185
11	Belgaum	59
12	Bijapur	73
13	Dharwar	85
	Total ..	2,857

According to Tribe

Serial No.	Name of the tribe.	No. added to the Register.
1	Bauriahs	2
2	Bhamptas	131
3	Berads	104
4	Bhils	659
5	Chapparbands	6
6	Dharalas	201
7	Futgudis	2
8	Haranshikaris	158
9	Kaikadis	39
10	Kammis	1
11	Katkaris	2
12	Kolis	144
13	Lamanis	85
14	Mangs	64
15	Mang-garudis	353
16	Rajput Bhamptas	46
17	Ramoshis	59
18	Sansis	33
19	Tadvis	6

According to Tribe—contd.

Serial No.	Name of the tribe.	No. added to the register.
20	Thakors	64
21	Waddars	20
22	Waghris	654
23	Wanjaris	10
Mixed Gang	Dhangars	7
	Mahar	1
	Malis	2
	Mahomedans	3
	Wanis	1
	Total ..	2,857

Kaira added 792 ; of these 591 were Waghris and 201 were Dharalas. The increase was mainly due to boys attaining the age at which they were liable to registration and to Waghris from adjoining districts coming to reside in the district.

Nasik comes next in order with 744 of whom 427 were Bhils and 144 Kolis. These persons should have been registered in previous years but were overlooked.

Ahmednagar registered 426 of whom 184 were Bhils and 111 Mang-garudis

Sholapur registered 185 of whom 123 were Pardhis.

Satara added 148, mainly Mangs and Ramoshis, who were of bad character.

East Khandesh added 145 and they were mainly Mang-garudis who has previous convictions.

The following tables show how the persons removed from the registers were distributed according to districts and tribes :—

According to District

Name of District	By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reason.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Kaira	139	224	141	504
Thana	3	....	....	3
Ahmednagar	47	241	307	595
East Khandesh	15	33	96	144
West Khandesh	10	29	55	94
Nasik	71	45	315	431
Poona	6	1	11	18

According to District—contd.

Name of District.	By death.	For improvement of character	For any other reason.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Satara	8	....	7	15
Sholapur	1	....	....	1
Belgaum	46	....	7	53
Bijapur	5	130	6	141
Dharwar	14	31	....	45
	365	734	945	2,044

According to Tribe

Serial No.	Name of the tribe.	By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reason.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Berads	41	7	6	54
2	Bhamptas	12	14	45	71
3	Bhils	66	43	411	520
4	Dharalas	2	224	....	226
5	Futgudis	3	....	....	3
6	Haranshikaris	1	1	11	13
7	Kaikadis	10	156	2	168
8	Kammis	....	12	....	12
9	Katbus	....	31	....	31
10	Kolis	18	29	18	65
11	Lamanis	10	95	6	111
12	Mangs	2	....	1	3
13	Mang-garudis	34	19	223	276
14	Rajput Bhamptas	9	....	7	16
15	Ramoshis	3	....	1	4
16	Sansis, Kanjars	1	....	4	5
17	Tadvis	8	7	24	39
18	Thakors	....	....	3	3
19	Waddars	4	91	....	95
20	Waghris	137	....	141	278
21	Wanjaris	3	1	42	46
Mixed Gangs	Kabbers	....	2	....	2
	Jains	....	1	....	1
	Lingayats	....	1	....	1
	Mahomedans	1	....	....	1
		365	734	945	2,044

Of the 595 removed in Ahmednagar district, 241 were for improvement of character, and 307 were removed as they had been originally registered without good reason. They were mainly Bhils.

In Kaira of the 504 removed, 278 were Waghris and 226 were Dharalas. Two hundred and twenty-four Dharalas were removed for improvement of character, and 141 Waghris for old age and infirmities.

In Nasik district of the 431 removed, 71 were due to death. Forty-five for improvement of character and 315 for old age and physical infirmities. Twenty-nine Kolis and 16 Bhils were removed for improvement of character.

Bijapur comes next with a figure of 141 of whom 130 were removed or improvement of character. Eighty-six Lamanis were among them.

The total figures for all the districts and for all the tribes were 365 by death, 734 for improvement of character, and 945 for old age and infirmities.

The percentage of persons who have shown improvement of character to total number of persons on the register is 3·4.

Conviction of Registrees.

4. The following table gives the total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report in comparison with those of the two previous years :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Criminal Tribes Act	Other Acts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1923.. ..	239	110	911	18	1,278
1924.. ..	302	61	1,199	27	1,589
1925.. ..	305	75	1,322	17	1,719

The following tables show these convictions according to districts and tribes :—

According to Districts

Name of the District.	Convictions under							Total of Columns 2 to 8.	Section 23.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Criminal Tribes Act.				Other cognizable offences.		
			Section 21.	22 (1).	22 (2).	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kaira ..	52	18	2	134	86	222	..	292	2
Thana ..	18	4	..	8	8	16	..	38	2
Bombay Suburban District ..	7	2	..	..	27	27	..	36	..

According to Districts—contd.

Name of the District.	Convictions under							Total of Columns 2 to 8.	Section 23.
	I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Criminal Tribes Act.				Other cognizable offences.		
			Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmednagar ..	39	15	1	90	94	185	3	242	..
East Khandesh ..	17	9	..	31	36	67	10	103	1
West Khandesh ..	19	1	1	115	54	170	..	190	2
Nasik ..	24	8	..	112	311	423	3	458	1
Poona ..	23	1	..	13	11	24	..	48	3
Satara ..	34	10	5	26	15	46	..	90	1
Sholapur ..	8	..	..	28	12	40	..	48	..
Belgaum ..	28	1	..	18	1	19	..	48	3
Bijapur ..	23	5	..	46	2	48	1	77	..
Dharwar ..	12	1	10	9	16	35	..	48	..
Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	305	75	19	630	673	1,322	17	1,719	15

According to Tribes

Tribe.	Registered population.	Convictions under				Total of Columns 4, 5 and 6.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.	
		I. P. C.	C. P. C.	C. T. Act.			I. P. C.	C. P. C. & C. T. Act.
				Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baurials ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	100	..
Berads ..	878	27	..	22	8	30	3·07	3·42
Bhamptas ..	547	23	10	19	29	58	4·20	10·6
Bhamptas, Rajput or Pardeshi ..	124	13	1	32	1	34	10·48	27·42
Bhils	3,976	46	11	130	239	380	1·16	9·45
Dharalas ..	257	22	15	4	52	71	8·95	27·63
Futgudis ..	164	15	2	8	8	18	9·14	10·98
Haranshikaris ..	420	15	3	23	6	32	3·57	7·62
Kaikadis ..	221	8	..	4	..	4	3·62	1·8
Kammis ..	15	..	..	1	1	2	..	13·33

According to Tribes—contd.

Tribe.	Registered population.	Convictions under				Total of Columns 4, 5 and 6.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.	
		I. P. C.	C. P. C.	C. T. Act.				
				Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).		I. P. C.	C. P. C. & C. T. Act.
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
Kanjars ..	140	5	..	2	1	3	3·57	2·14
Katbus ..	100	..	..	2	..	2	..	2·00
Kathodis ..	15	..	..	..	6	6	..	40·00
Kolis	1,045	4	2	54	86	142	·38	13·59
Lamanis ..	2,104	10	6	42	12	00	·87	2·77
Mangs	183	5	..	3	4	7	2·73	3·82
Mang-Garudis ..	1,003	50	14	126	121	261	2·50	13·52
Ramoshis ..	406	15	9	5	9	23	3·69	5·66
Tadvis ..	171	1	2	12	4	18	·58	10·53
Thakors ..	82	..	..	..	18	18	..	21·95
Waddars ..	228	6	..	8	5	13	2·63	5·7
Wagharis ..	9,004	30	5	130	59	194	·33	2·15
Mixed gangs.								
Dhangars ..	11	1	..	1	..	1	9·09	9·09
Lingayats ..	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	150·00
Marathas ..	11	..	..	2	2	4	..	36·36

Note 1.—The 75 persons convicted under the Criminal Procedure Code should have been prosecuted under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act. These convictions have therefore been taken together with convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act for the purposes of percentage of convictions of registrees to registered population.

Note 2.—In addition to the above 19 convictions under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act and 17 for cognizable offences under other Acts have been obtained.

Punishments under the Criminal Tribes Act.

5. Seven Superintendents have expressed the opinion that the punishments inflicted by Magistrates for infringement of the rules under Section 20 are inadequate. Four District Superintendents of Police have given figures which go to show that 563 defaulters were punished with fines ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 40 out of 756 convictions in these districts. The following are the figures for the districts shown below :—

Districts.	Total convictions.	Punishment by fine.
Nasik	423	312
Kaira	222	187
East Khandesh	67	37
Bijapur	48	27

As the instructions on this matter contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.—132, dated 30th September 1925, only appeared towards the end of the year they could not have full effect.

Use of section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

6. The number of persons who received enhanced punishment during the year was 20 as compared with 6 during the previous year.

One of the persons prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code in Bijapur had a previous conviction under section 394, Indian Penal Code, an offence mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Criminal Tribes Act. In convicting the accused for an offence under section 395, the Sessions Judge declined to apply section 23, on the ground that section 395 was not mentioned in the Schedule, though section 397 was mentioned there. The Sessions Judge failed to observe that section 391 which defines dacoity is mentioned in the Schedule, and that section 395 prescribes only the punishment for dacoity. The matter has been referred to the District Magistrate with a request to move the High Court for rectifying the error.

The First Class Magistrate, Bandra, failed to apply section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act in two cases brought to his notice. In one case the accused was a Waddar, a tribe notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act in this district. The Magistrate refused to apply the section on the ground that he was not registered. This view is incorrect.

The rise in the number of cases in which this section was made use of is largely due to the arrangements made in the Finger Print Bureau by which a District Superintendent of Police's notice is drawn to the section whenever it appears to be applicable to a person whose Finger Impressions are received in the Bureau for trace. As a result of this arrangement 6 Korchas who has absconded from the Sitanagar Settlement in Madras Presidency and were prosecuted for committing dacoity in Bijapur District were given enhanced punishment under this section. Three notorious Ghantichors who had absconded from Settlements in Belgaum and Dharwar districts were prosecuted in Poona for House-breaking and theft, and received enhanced punishment under this section.

Use of section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

7. No advantage was taken of the provisions of this section in any district during the year. Seventy-five registered members, however, were ordered to furnish security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code.

The use of sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in connection with registered members is unnecessary and inappropriate when the Criminal Tribes Act provides adequate means for dealing with them under section 24 and also under section 22.

Settlers released on probation under section 18 (a).

8. One sixty-nine tribesmen released from Settlements on probation of good conduct were residing in the districts of Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bijapur. Fifty-four of these were released during the year, and one was convicted of theft in the Belgaum district.

Revision of Registers.

9. The revision of the register in accordance with Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5034 of 21st May 1921, is reported to have taken place in the Talukas of the Districts shown below :—

District.	Talukas.
(1) East Khandesh ..	.. (1) Yaval.
	(2) Pachora.
(2) West Khandesh ..	.. (1) Shirpur.
	(2) Navapur.
(3) Dharwar ..	.. Several Police Stations.
(4) Belgaum ..	.. (1) Sampgaon.
	(2) Athani.
	(3) Chikodi.
	(4) Khanapur.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, states that an attempt was made to carry out the principles embodied in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6366, dated 22nd January 1925, regarding cancellation of registrations and exemption from Hajari. As a result of this 595 persons were struck off during the year. It is hoped that the new rules on this subject drawn up by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer will shortly be issued.

District Reports

Kaira.

10. The following table shows the number of Waghris in the five different classes as they stood at the end of the year as compared with the figures of 1924 :—

Class.	1924.	1925.
I	4,462	5,200
II	1,980	1,738
III	1,947	1,470
IV	88	421
V	77	38
Total ..	8,554	8,867

These figures show a total increase of 313. There is an appreciable drop in classes III to V (subject to Roll Call) by 183, side by side with an increase of 496 in Classes I and II. There has been a corresponding decrease of 477 and 39 respectively in Classes III and V which is the worst class (subject to the Hazari for both sexes). The majority of Waghris convicted during the year belonged to Class III, and according to the present rules regulating the group classification they had to go up to the higher class as the number of convictions exceeded 3 per cent. and this accounts for

the big rise over the figures of last year in Class IV. The District Superintendent of Police observes that the figures on the whole indicate a decline in the criminal activities of the Waghri population, and adds that the examination of the statistics for the last 14 years, *i.e.*, since the application of the Act, discloses that out of the registered population of 8,867 as many as 8,139 have no convictions under the Indian Penal Code; that during the last five years 8,634 had not been convicted of any offence; and that this fact would support the statement that Waghris as a class are being gradually weaned from crime.

The provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act are being enforced against all Waghris residing in the district without any distinction of sex or discrimination in the matter of their criminal activities. That 8,139 persons who have had no previous convictions should have been registered will appear at first sight somewhat surprising. The District Superintendent of Police urges the desirability of making a conviction in a Court of Law for an offence mentioned in Schedule I of the Act as the criterion for fresh registration.

The rules under which the Waghris are now grouped in the five Classes referred to above have not given entire satisfaction. The percentage of conviction in the group automatically raises the group as a whole to a higher class. As a matter of fact the well behaved, and by far the largest portion of the community, has suffered on account of the misdemeanour of a few persons who are included in the group. This arrangement is obviously unfair, in spite of all the reforming and restraining effect which has been claimed for it in the past. The Waghris now seem to realise that the conviction of any individual responsible for an offence lands the whole group into trouble and hence there is the inevitable temptation of shielding him. This may adversely operate and prevent any detection of offences in which Waghris are concerned. Under the orders of Government the whole question of the application of the Act to Waghris in Kaira is under examination.

Government orders sanctioning the proposals regarding the settlement and deportation of Dharalas and their removal from the existing Roll Call restriction are being attended to. The Criminal Tribes establishment of 10 Head Constables and 10 Constables was abolished from 1st December 1925. The new methods of dealing with convicted Dharalas introduced by these orders is likely to have a very appreciable effect on the conduct of members of this tribe, and on crime in the district.

Thana.

Thirteen tribes have been notified in this district with directions to register only four. The only tribe which belongs to the district is the Futgudi and 165 members of this tribe have been registered. Fifteen of these were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code; sixteen for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act; and two were sent to Jail for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.

Two Waghris registered in Kaira district, and three Mang-garudi women registered in Bombay or Ahmednagar were convicted for theft.

Bombay Suburban District.

Eleven tribes have been notified in the district with direction to register the members of four tribes, *viz.* (1) Bhamptas (Takari), (2) Kaikadis, (3) Mang-garudis and (4) Wagharis. None of these tribes notified belongs to the district. One hundred and thirty-seven Wagharis and five Kaikadis who were found wandering in the district were registered. Eighty members of the former and the five members of the latter tribe have gone out-of sight. The total number of the reported breaches of the rules by the registered members was 105, and 25 persons were prosecuted and convicted.

Seven registrees from other districts were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, two were sent to Jail for failing to furnish security for good behaviour and two Wagharis of Kaira district were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Ahmednagar.

Great activity prevailed throughout the year. Bhils, Bhamptas, Mang-garudis and Pardhis from the bulk of the register in this district of which Bhils are far the most numerous (1,438 at the close of the year). The register has received the close attention of the District Superintendent of Police with the result that a number of unnecessary registrations have been cancelled, notably those of the whole of the Kaikadis and Waddars numbering together 238. Two hundred and ninety-one Bhils were also struck off for the same reason, but 184 of this tribe belonging to notified villages were added.

A considerable increase in the registration of Mang-garudis and Bhamptas has taken place. As regards Bhils the District Superintendent of Police asks for a more universal policy in notification and registration. The campaign against the Rajput Bhamptas was pushed with vigour; many absconders were registered and prosecuted, and a selected number were sent to Settlements. Owing to delay in the proceedings, however, five of those against whom orders under section 16 were passed absconded before the orders were received, and are still at large. Wandering gangs of Phase Pardhis and Mang-garudis continued to trouble the district, many of the latter returning from Bombay after an absence of some years owing to the mill strike. With regard to the former the District Superintendent of Police remarks—

> "They are a nuisance to the country-side just like the Tinks in Scotland and Gipsies in England. The criterion of previous conviction is a dangerous guide in judging these people. One may find many a gang without a single conviction. Their criminality is of such a nature that folk ordinarily make no complaints; there is no Police Station at hand; or common sense dictates there is no use in complaining about food stuffs stolen which have been consumed at once."

East Khandesh.

Nineteen tribes have been declared in this district with directions to register 14 of them. Bhils and Tadvis are notified by villages. Bhils of two more villages Chundsar and Khamkhed in Yerandol Taluka and two mixed gangs

comprising 19 persons belonging to a variety of castes were declared during the year.

Eight hundred and fifty-nine members belonging to seven tribes and two mixed gangs were on the register at the close of the year. Mang-garudis (275), Bhils (181) and Tadvis (171) from the majority of the registrees.

Of the 859 on the register 16 were convicted under the Indian Penal Code as against 9 in the previous year. The number of convictions for breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act and other cognizable offences is respectively 66 and 10 as against 103 and 1 during the year 1924.

Five Mang-garudis registered in West Khandesh were prosecuted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and sent to Jail for failing to furnish security. One Bhil registered in Nasik was prosecuted and convicted for house-breaking and theft, and sentenced to transportation for life by the application of section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

One more Bhil registered in Nasik was prosecuted and convicted under section 22 (1), Criminal Tribes Act.

There has been a steady decrease in serious crimes against property as may be seen from the figures shown below for the last three years :—

1923	75
1924	65
1925	47

The application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Bhils of two more villages as also to some of the gangs, and the vigorous action taken against the registered members for breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, has contributed to the decrease in offences against property.

The number of Bhils registered in the 27 villages notified is 178, and there is a large number of Bhils who are equally criminal to be found in other villages in the district.

The District Superintendent of Police complains that the present method of applying the Act to Bhils is unsatisfactory.

West Khandesh.

The tribes notified in this district are 16 of which 11 have been directed to be registered. There are besides 121 mixed gangs declared and ordered to be registered.

The number of registered members at the close of the year is as under :—

Mang-garudis	556
Kanjars	37
Mixed gangs	472
	1,065

as against 1,074 at the beginning of the year showing a decrease of 9.

The total convictions of the registered members number 190 as against 140 in the preceding year. Under the Indian Penal Code the number of convictions has increased from 18 to 19, and there has been a considerable rise of 50 in the number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act from 120 to 170. Out of the 190 persons convicted during the year 26 remained in Jail at the close of the year.

Fifteen gangs of Phase Pardhis visited the district during the year. One gang of 30 persons was arrested and prosecuted under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty-two were sent to Jail for failure to furnish security. Six of these were identified as being absconders from the Aurangabad Settlement in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

The suggestions made by the District Superintendent of Police for the establishment of a Settlement at Dhulia did not materialise during the year, but the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is now re-opening the question. There is now Settlement in this part of Deccan, and if one could be established it would be of much use in dealing with the wandering tribes of this and the adjoining districts.

Nasik.

Twenty-three tribes have been notified in this district with direction to register members of 17 tribes. Members of only seven tribes have been registered so far. The total number of registered members increased from 3,384 at the beginning of the year to 3,697 at the close.

A large number of persons registered belong to the Bhil, the Koli and the Mang-garudi tribe. They numbered 1,866, 1,045 and 622 respectively. Of these 185 Bhils, 140 Kolis and 69 Mang-garudis were convicted for breach of rules. Thirteen Bhils, four Kolis and one Mang-garudi were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code. Action taken under the Act has had a wholesome effect in checking serious crime in the district which diminished considerably during the year.

Poona.

Nineteen tribes have been notified in the district with direction to register the members of 13 tribes. Two hundred and twenty-six members belonging to seven tribes were on the register at the close of the year. Mang-garudis and Uchalia Bhamptas from the majority of the registrees.

The number of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act shows a substantial increase, there being 24 cases compared with 14 last year. Mang-garudis and Bhamptas largely contributed to this number.

The District Superintendent of Police observes that the resident criminal tribes were generally quiet and gave no trouble during the year; that the wandering gangs of criminal tribes such as Mang-garudis, Bhils and Bauris who visited the district were responsible for some offences; that a gang of 12 Bhils, many of whom belong to Ahmednagar district, were convicted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, being responsible for a series of house-breakings and thefts committed in the North-West part of the district during the years 1921 and 1923, and for a number of

Highway robberies committed during the first half of the year under review. He further adds that the sytem of notification of Bhils according to villages has failed entirely to attain the object of the Criminal Tribes Act. The District Magistrate concurs with him in this view. Two gangs of Bauris, one consisting of six persons and the other of four, which were moving in the district in the guise of Gosavis were responsible for house-breakings and thefts. The former were arrested with stolen property at Surat while on their way home, and the latter were arrested by the local police. All of them were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Two of the latter gang were identified as registered members who were wanted by the Mazfarnagar Police. The other two were registered in this district.

Satara.

Eighteen tibes have been notified in this district with directions to register the members of 13 of them.

Two mixed gangs, one consisting of five Javeri Kaikadis and the other of seven Dhangars were declared during the year.

Seven hundred and sixty-five members of four tribes, *viz.*, (1) Ramoshis, (2) Mangs, (3) Uchlia Bhamptas and (4) Mang-garudis and 24 members of eight mixed gangs declared under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act were on the register at the close of the year.

Four persons were placed in and eight were released on probation of good conduct from Settlements during the year. The total number of registrees on probation at the close of the year was 54.

The District Superintendent of Police states that the Mang-garudis continued to give trouble by committing petty thefts and made themselves a thorough nuisance to the public. Proposals were submitted for placing the members of this gang in a Settlement, and Government have since ordered 42 registered members to be sent to the Gokak Settlement. Ninety-one registered Mang-garudis including those who are absconding still remain to be disposed of.

These Mang-garudis do not belong to the district but hail from the neighbouring Native States where they are free from any restrictions. The District Magistrate observes that so long as the Mang-garudis are free from any restrictions in the surrounding Native States this district will continue to be unfairly saddled with these undesirables.

The Kolhapur Durbar is taking steps to apply the Criminal Tribes Act in the State, and the work of registration of certain tribes has begun.

It remains to be seen to what extent the annoyance complained of in this district will be reduced by these measures.

Sholapur.

Sixteen tribes have been notified in this district with directions to register them but members of five tribes, *viz.*, (1) Waddars, (2) Pardhis, (3) Rajput Bhamptas, (4) Berads and (5) Kaikadis only have been registered so far. The number on the register at the close of the year was 543—5 persons were released on probation of good conduct from Settlements during the year. The total number of registrees on probation at the close of the year was 34. Of these 288 are Pardhis and 149 Berads.

The Settlement at Barsi, which is being managed by the Police, contains 149 Pardhis, the majority of whom are employed in Mills and earn an honest living by labour.

Belgaum.

Eleven tribes have been notified in the district with directions to register them. Members of 9 tribes have been registered. The number on the register at the close of the year was 993. Of these 540 are Berads, 160 Ghantichors, 127 Kaikadis, 98 Guzarathi Bhats and 31 Mang-garudis. 14 persons were absent without leave at the close of the year. 9 persons were placed in Settlements and 15 were released on probation of good conduct from Settlement during the year. The total number of registrees on probation at the close of the year was 55. One of these was convicted for theft.

Twenty-eight persons were convicted under the Indian Penal Code of whom 24 were Berads. 19 persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act. The total number of convictions under Penal Code, Criminal Tribes Act, and for other cognizable offences was 48. The percentage of convictions to persons on the register at the close of the year is 4·8. There has been a decrease under dacoities, burglaries and thefts in this district during the year, and the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police think that the registration of bad characters contributed much to the decrease in crime.

Bijapur.

The 11 tribes named in Government Resolution, Judcial Department, No. 4838, dated 23rd July 1918, have been notified with directions to register them. Members of all these tribes have been registered. The number of registrees at the close of the year was 2,001.

Fifteen persons were placed in, and 25 were released on probation of good conduct from, Settlements during the year. Out of 2,001 registrees, 1,761 were Lamanis who are the predominant Criminal Tribe in the district, numbering about 5,000. The District Superintendent of Police states that these Lamanis are grouped in 159 ' tandas '; that supervision over these ' tandas ' was a matter of great difficulty as they are generally at some distance from village localities. With a view to facilitate better supervision these ' tandas ' are being shifted closer to the villages under the orders of the District Magistrate ; 65 have already been so removed. Haran-shikaris were responsible for a dacoity in which 6 members belonging to a Settlement were convicted. A gang of 28 Waddars from H. E. H. The Nizam 's Dominions invaded the district during the year, and no less thon 28 house-breakings and thefts were traced to them. They have been convicted. 17 Lamanis were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code. Of the 54 persons convicted under the Criminal Tribes and other Acts 46 were Lamanis.

Dharwar.

The 11 tribes named in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4838, dated 23rd July 1918, have been notified with direction to register them.

Members of the following tribes, *vis.*, (1) Kaikadis, (2) Haran-shikaris, (3) Ghantichors, (4) Waddars, (5) Berads and (6) Lamanis have been registered. The remaining 5 are not resident tribes.

Seven gangs were also declared under the Act in previous years and registered. Of the 21 persons belonging to these gangs now on the register 5 were exempted from the operation of the Act during the year. 11 persons were placed in Settlement during the year.

Fourty-eight registered members were convicted under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act. The following are the percentages of conviction amongst the different tribes to the total number of each registered tribes :—

Tribe.	*1925.*	*1924.*
(1) Berads	15·00	3·64
(2) Ghantichors	8·33	4·54
(3) Haran-shikaris	8·33	25·00
(4) Waddars	8·53	13·87
(5) Lamanis	4·06	14·27

Registered members settled in Hubli and Gadag Settlements committed 66 offences under the Indian Penal Code as against 31 in the preceding year. 60 were committed by the members of Hubli Settlement, and 6 by those of Gadag.

The District Magistrate is of opinion that this apparent increase in crime among the settlers is really due to better detection. A gang of Mang-garudis which came from Bellary District and went to Hubli Settlement were found to be absconders from H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions, and were handed over to the Hyderabad Police.

Kanara. Ten Tribes have been notified in the district with directions to register the Kaikadi only.

The number on the register was 13 with no additions or removals during the year.

In the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri and Kolaba 11 tribes referred in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4838, dated 23rd July 1918, have been notified but without any direction to register them. These are not resident tribes of these districts.

Work of Village Police Officer. 11. The observations made in paragraph 14 of the report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1924 also hold good for the year under report. Thirteen Police Patels were reported for dereliction of duties prescribed in Section 26 of the Act. The majority of these Patels were warned, and a few were punished with suspension for a short period. A great number of Police Patels in East Khandesh have appointed substitutes, and the taking of Hajri of the Criminal Tribesmen is being performed by the latter. One such officiator is being prosecuted for breach of duties. Whether the village Police Patel or the officiator is the headman of the village, and

whether the duties assigned to the headman under section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act are to be performed by the Patel or the officiator is a question for decision in view of the existence of the Bombay Village Police Act, and of the fact that Police Patels have not been appointed under Section 45, Clause (3), of the Criminal Procedure Code to be headmen of villages.,

Concluding Remarks.

12. There has been increased activity during the year in working the Act in all districts particularly in respect of wandering tribes. This activity has been encouraged by the establishment of a Criminal Tribes Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department. The problem of how best to deal with tribes of this class has received the close attention of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and proposals have been submitted to Government. A demand for more effective action under the Act against Bhils comes again this year from several districts. This question was the subject of enquiry by the Commissioner, Central Division, in the course of the year. As a result a comprehensive survey of the general criminality of Bhils in the Central Division is in progress.

Complaints as to the ineffectiveness of the roll call imposed on registered members notified under Section 10 (*a*) of the Act, are to be found in many of the District reports. It is hoped that in the revised rules under Section 20 which, after the close of the year, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was instructed by Government to draft, will provide some substitute for this system which has annually been the subject of unfavourable comment by District Officers.

An examination of the manner in which the various provisions of the Act have been applied shows that the restrictions imposed are not always appropriate to the peculiarities of certain tribes, and that in some cases they are even an obstacle to the smooth working of the Act. This is particularly noticeable in the application of Section 11. This matter is receiving attention and proposals to rectify this will be submitted in due course.

The establishment of a Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department to deal with Criminal Tribes matters is a great step forward in the better administration of the Act. The Branch is in its infancy at present, but it has already given proof of its usefulness in various directions.

Towards the end of the year Mr. G. S. Wilson visited Allahabad on special duty to study the working of the Act in the United Provinces.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

Poona, 27th May 1926.

STATEMENT A

Statement I showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925

Serial No.	Name of Criminal Tribe.	No. of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	No. added during the year.		No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total No. on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review.	No. of Patels, Village Watchmen and owners of land convicted for neglect in reporting absentees etc., of C. T. members.	No. in prison at the close of the year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the C. T. Act.	No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.
			3 (a)	3 (b)	By death.	For Improvement of character.	For any other reason.	Total.						
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Baurlahs ..	....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	....	2	....
2	Berads ..	831	104	3	41	7	6	54	878	32	....	16	58	27
3	Bhamptas ..	510	131	23	12	14	45	71	547	56	....	26	55	46
4	Bhamptas, Rajput or Pardeshi ..	94	46	..	9	..	7	16	124	03	....	10	70	65
5	Bhils ..	3,837	659	..	66	43	411	520	3,976	83	8	66	545	424
6	Chapparbands ..	....	6	6	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Dharalas ..	282	201	..	2	224	..	226	257	43	....	5	65	61
8	Fulgudis ..	165	2	....	3	..	..	3	164	2	....	14	21	20
9	Haran-shikaris ..	280	158	5	1	1	11	13	420	30	....	20	38	36
10	Kaikadis ..	356	39	6	10	156	2	168	221	6	1	2	6	1
11	Kammis ..	26	1	..	..	12	..	12	15	..	....	....	1	1
12	Kanjars ..	112	33	..	1	..	4	5	140	5	1	4	4	4
13	Katbus ..	131	..	..	..	31	..	31	100	9	....	1	3	3
14	Katkaris ..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	....	....	....	7	7

15	Kolis	..	960	144	..	18	20	18	65	1,045	9	1	7	157	156
16	Lamanis	..	2,192	85	2	10	95	0	111	2,164	61	....	30	124	74
17	Mangs	..	122	64	..	2	..	1	3	188	5	....	9	14	9
18	Mang-garudis	..	1,826	353	..	34	19	223	276	1,903	108	1	53	248	247
19	Ramoshis	..	351	59	..	3	..	1	4	406	5	1	40	23	17
20	Tadvis	..	204	6	..	8	7	24	30	171	2	....	2	19	17
21	Thakors	..	21	64	..	..	..	3	3	82	....	....	....	20	20
22	Waddars	..	304	20	1	4	91	..	95	228	16	....	8	15	13
23	Wagharis	..	8,628	654	..	137	..	141	278	9,004	172	..	13	280	205
24	Wanjaris	..	140	10	..	3	1	42	46	113	....	....	1	....	....
Mixed Gangs.	Dhangars	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	11	....	....	4	6	3
	Jains	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kabbers	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lingayats	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	....	....	....	2	3
	Madars	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	....	....	....	....
	Mahars	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Malis	..	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Marathas	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	....	2	6	5
	Mahomedans	..	8	3	..	1	..	..	1	10	....	....	....	2	
	Shimpis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Wanis	..	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Total*	..	21,437	2,857	46	365	734	645	2,044	22,204	738	13	323	1,705	1,404

*Explanation of difference between column 2 of this statement and column 8 of the statement for 1924.

East Khandesh	..	+ 35	persons omitted last year have now been included.
Poona	..	— 1	one Katkari wrongly registered has now been omitted.
Satara	..	+ 9	persons omitted last year have now been included.
Sholapur	..	+ 27	persons omitted last year have now been included.
Bijapur	..	+ 36	persons omitted last year have now been included.
		+ 106	

(Sd.) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B

Statement II showing convictions of registered persons of Criminal Tribes in the Districts of Bombay Presidency for the year 1925

Serial No.	Name of Criminal Tribe.	Number of registered members convicted under						Total number of persons convicted (Columns 2 to 7).	Number of persons who received enhanced punishment under Section 23 of Criminal Tribes Act.
		Indian Penal Code.	Code of Criminal Procedure.	Criminal Tribes Act.			Other Cognizable offences.		
				Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bauriahs	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	....
2	Berads ..	27	..	10	22	8	..	67	3
3	Bhamptas	23	10	..	19	29	..	81	3
4	Bhamptas, Rajput or Pardeshi	13	1	1	32	1	3	51	....
5	Bhils	46	11	..	130	239	9	435	3
6	Chapparbands	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....
7	Dharalas	23	15	1	4	52	..	95	1
8	Futgudis	15	2	..	8	8	..	33	2
9	Haran-shikaris	15	3	..	23	6	3	50	....
10	Kalkadis	8	..	..	4	..	..	12	....
11	Kammis	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	....
12	Kanjars..	5	..	..	2	1	..	8	....
13	Katbus ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	....
14	Katkaris	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	....
15	Kolis ..	4	2	..	54	86	1	147	1
16	Lamanis	19	6	..	42	12	1	80	....
17	Mangs ..	5	..	2	3	4	..	14	1
18	Mang-garudis	50	14	1	126	121	..	312	....
19	Ramoshis	15	9	3	5	9	..	41	....
20	Tadvis ..	1	2	..	12	4	..	19	....
21	Thakors	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	....
22	Waddars	6	..	..	8	5	..	19	....
23	Wagharis	30	5	1	130	59	..	225	1
24	Wanjaris	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Mixed Mangs.	Dhangars	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	....
	Lingayats	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	....
	Marathas	....	..	..	2	2	..	4	....
	Total ..	305	75	19	630	673	17	1,719	15

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 3063 of 1926.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND.

Karachi, dated the 1st April 1926.

From

D. G. OMMANNEY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.

As required by Government letter No. P-23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit the Report for the year 1924 on the subject noted above, as appendix to my Annual Administration Report for the same year.

2. The tribes notified in Sind are the following:—

Tribes notified.	District in which resident.
(1) Jagiranis	... Sukkur.
(2) Hurs ...	... Thar Parkar and Nawabshah.
(3) Bands ...	... Thar Parkar.
(4) Jokhias...	... Nawabshah.
(5) Kirias ...	... Do.
(6) Mangwanas	... Do.
(7) Khusks...	... Do.
(8) Shahanis	... Nawabshah and Karachi.

3. There are no notified tribes in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad Districts.

4. From column 3 of the attached Statement No. 1, it will be seen that 66 new men were registered as under during the year under report:—

(1) Hurs	... Thar Parkar District	... 8
(2) Shahanis	... Nawabshah District	... 30
(3) Do.	... Karachi District	... 28
	Total	... 66

The details of these 66 are given below:—

HURS OF THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

Absconding Hur wowan was arrested and placed in the Settlement	1
Released from the Settlement and brought under section 10 of the Act.	4
Received from the Nawabshah District ...	3
Total ...	8
Shahanis of Nawabshah District, newly registered.	30
Shahanis of Karachi District	28
Total ...	66

5. The District Magistrates, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, dealt with special cases of individuals and struck off their names from the register wherever sufficient justification existed for such action.

JAGIRANIS.

6. As remarked last year there is no regular Settlement now, the one in existence before having been closed down in 1921, the Jagiranis living in hamlets scattered about on area of 3 miles or so. They attend roll-call every morning and evening in accordance with the Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 744-H., dated 16th July 1923, and their movements are confined to a radius of 5 miles beyond which they require passes. They live mainly by agriculture and cattle grazing. The tribe has almost given up its old thievish habits and is steadily improving, though the year under report was not as good as last year in as much as one Jagirani was sent up under sections 379-411. Three men were concerned in the murder of a woman, but as this was in accordance with the Baloch custom it cannot be termed a sign of criminality. Further 10 Jagiranis were proceeded against under section 110, C. P. C., by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rohri, *Suo Motu* and were prosecuted and convicted under section 22 (i) of the Criminal Tribes Act, out of these 3 being the old cases of 1924. There were 4 absconders of whom 2 were arrested and their names having been registered without proper verification were ordered to be struck off.

The year was a prosperous one yielding good crops, so that no loan was taken from the Co-operative Credit Society and Rs. 124-3-0 were paid back out of the loans already taken.

Six Jagiranis boys were studying at the village school. The stipend of Rs. 2 to these boys has been withdrawn, its return would be a good thing by way of encouragement.

The Jagiranis owed Government a sum of Rs. 978-2-0 but agricultural conditions in the tract for the last 3 years having been adverse and August 1924 having culminated in a disasterous flood which even swept their houses away, Government were pleased to forego the recovery *vide* G. R. No. 7977, dated the 15th June 1925, Home Department, and this has been much appreciated.

The reformation of the tribe is on the whole satisfactory. All the land the men have is under cultivation and it appears there is justification to grant them more land. They complain that some land is being taken away by the Hindu Zamindars of Dubar and Rohri and this they request should be given back to them. Their treatment by the local Police has been sympathetic.

The District Magistrate, Sukkur, remarks :—

> "I am corresponding with the Forest Department in the hope that it may be possible to provide more land for the Jagiranis by disforesting some neighbouring forest land. The main difficulty is to find water, projects being held in abeyance pending the construction of the Barrage. The Jagiranis at present have not enough land for their proper support. It is gratifying that there is no more complaint against them."

Hurs.

160 Hurs against 202 in the preceding year had to report themselves at fixed intervals in the Nawabshah district during the year under report.

3,142 Hurs had to notify their places of residence and any change or intended change of residence or any absence or intended absence from their residence. The details are given below :—

Thar Parkar District	...	...	1,709
Nawabshah „	...	...	1,433
			3,142

Kulan settlement in Shahdadpur taluka of Nawabshah district was abolished during the year under report.

In all 344 Hurs have been incarcerated in the following 3 settlements:—

Sinjhoro	...	...	...	68
Jalalani	...	...	...	92
Sanghar	...	...	...	184
			Total ...	344

In Nawabshah and Thar Parker districts there has been no change in the means and mode of living of Hurs.

In the Nawabshah district the Police Officers continued to pay surprise visits in the village where the members of the Criminal Tribes reside and as a result cases were launched against 11 men. In the Thar Parkar district Police Officers make enquires during their patrols about the movement of the registered Hurs and prosecute those who break the law which has been made applicable to them. A fair amount of success has been achieved by these methods of surveillance and the effects of sections 10 and 11—15 have been good.

One Hur belonging to Nawabshah district was repatriated during the year. He has been allowed to reside in his village subject to certain restrictions. Three Hurs were deported during the year under report. This policy of repatriation has not so far given rise to any untoward circumstances.

Bhands.

The number of registered Bhands on 31st December 1924 was 76. Two of them died during the year and the name of one man struck off, leaving the balance of 73 at the close of the year. They have been subjected to the restrictions imposed by section 10 of the Act. There have been 24 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act against Bhands in the year under review against nil in the preceding year. The following other cases were also instituted against them:—

Under Indian Penal Code	...	...	5
Under Criminal Procedure Code		...	5

Jokhias.

This class of criminals reside in the Sakrand taluka, of Nawabshah district, and the number registered at the close of the

year was 26 as against 35 in the preceding year. The difference of 9 is due to following :—

Died	...	...	... 1
Names struck off on account of improvements of character	...		... 8

KIRIAS.

The above remarks apply to this class of criminals. 82 remain on the register as against 85. The difference of 3 is due to the following reasons :—

Died	...	...	... 2
Name struck off owing to improvement of character	...		... 1

MANGHWANAS.

Only 2 remain on the register against the same number in the previous year.

KHUSHKS.

These men belong to Kandiaro taluka of the Nawabshah district. 62 men are borne on the register as against 66 in the preceding year. The difference of 4 is due to the fact that the names of 4 persons were struck off owing to improvement of character.

SHAHANIS.

These men belong to Nari Dhoro and Baji of Shahdadpur taluka in Nawabshah district and taluka Manjhand in Karachi district. 97 men are borne on the register against 39 men.

The addition of 58 men was made as under :—

Nawabshah District	...	...	... 30
Karachi District	...	...	... 28
		Total	... 58

PERSONAL.

No orders have yet been passed for the appointment of a whole time Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for Sind. The work of Superintending the Settlement is done as usual by the Police and the Mukhtiarkar. The Hurs were quiet during the year under report and it is satisfactory to note that no serious

crime was committed by any of them. The economic condition of the Hurs is far from satisfactory. No orders have yet been received to relieve them from the payment of punitive police charges for which recommendation was made to Government *vide* correspondence ending with the Commissioner in Sind's memo. No. 912-H., dated the 24th July 1925. The Hurs released from the Nira Project Settlement on probation of good conduct are abiding by the conditions of probation and this is satisfactory indication of their reformation.

From 1st July 1925 there has been a reduction in the No. of the additional Police as per Commissioner in Sind's notification No. 1013-H., dated 27th June 1925, and from the above date onwards the following was the strength of the additional Police :—

Mounted Head Constable ...	...	1
Unarmed Police Head Constable	...	1
Mounted Constables	...	4
Armed Police Constables ...	...	5
Total	...	11

against

Sub-Inspector	...	1
Unarmed Police Head Constables	...	2
Mounted Constables	...	10
Armed Police Constables ...	...	6
Munshi	...	1
Total	...	20

in the preceding year.

Gangs

As usual there are various gangs wandering about Sind. At the beginning of the cold weather the C. I. D. having time to spare on account of the cessation of Political work, took up this question and various gangs have been traced as being Registered Criminal Tribes of other provinces. They have been returned to their own provinces. The work is still going on and a satisfactory result of it is that the District Police are beginning to see the danger of these gangs wandering about their charges and are beginning to take action themselves.

Revision of Registers.

No revision of the registers and forms took place during the year.

GENERAL.

I have nothing to add to my remarks on the last year's report, as nothing further has been done to reform the Criminal Tribes and we are still at the same point as we were last year; *viz.*, Government are considering the question of appointing a wholetime Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. We are still seeing the "Big Stick" of Police repression with the result that the Criminal Tribes are much what they were a year ago, and crime has risen by over 600 reported cases.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the District of Sind for the year 1925.

Name of the criminal tribes.	No. of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	No. adding during the year.	No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total No. on the register at the end of the year under review.	No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review.	No. of patils, village-watchmen, owners of land, &c., convicted for neglect in reporting absences &c. of criminal tribes.	No. in prison at close of year.	No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	No of prosecutions for such breaches of rules.	Remarks.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reasons.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jagiranis	237	...	4	24	1	29	208	2	...	1	11	7	Sukkur district.
Hurs	1,433	...	88	85	...	173	1,260	24	...	16	21	21	Nawabshah district.
Do.	1,701	8	11	67	3	81	1,628	...		...	16	16	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands	76	...	2	1	...	3	73	...	...	5	14	14	Do.
Jokhias	35	...	1	8	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Kirias	85	...	2	1	...	3	82	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Manghwanas ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Khushks	66	...	...	4	...	4	62	...	...	...	2	2	Do.
Shahanis	39	30	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	4	4	Do.
Do.	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi district.
Total ...	3,674	66	108	190	4	302	3,438	26	...	22	68	64	

(Sd.) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

STATEMENT 2.

Statement showing convictions of registered members of criminal tribes.

Name of criminal tribe.	Indian Penal Code.	No. of registered members convicted under					Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7.	No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act XIII, of 1911.	Remarks.
		Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 21.	Section 22 (i).	Section 22 (ii).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jagiranis... ...	1	10	...	4	...	...	15	...	Sukkur district.
Hurs	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	....	Nawabshah district.
Do.	1	...	..	16	...	1	18	...	Thar Parkar district.
Bhands	5	5	24	...	...	...	34	...	Do.
Jokhias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nawabshah district.
Manghwanas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Do.
Kirias	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	Do.
Khushks ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	..	Do.
Shahanis ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	Do.
Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi.
Total ...	11	16	24	34	...	1	86	...	

(Sd.) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

KARACHI: THE COMMISSIONER'S PRINTING PRESS.

Below No. 13 of 27th May 1926, from the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, Dharwar

No. 2741 of 1926.

Dharwar, 31st May 1926.

Returned with compliments.

An important feature of the year's work has been the increased attention paid to the Rajput Bhamptas. Though they are only few in numbers they have a very bad criminal record. Now that a number of them selected as having the greatest number or the most serious convictions, have been placed in settlements, it may be hoped that the remainder will realise the advisability of turning to honest ways of living. The number of registered persons belonging to itinerant criminal tribes is 2,465 and it is agreed that there are still others who should be registered. These wandering criminal tribes form I think the greatest problem remaining to be solved. It would entail a serious financial burden on Government if all these and their dependents were placed in settlements. On the other hand registration and restriction to the area of the district may not in itself be sufficient to wean them from crime. They need assistance in settling down and in finding employment. I am therefore making separate proposals on this question. If some solution to this problem is found, and if a fairly high standard of convictions is required before persons are interned in settlements, then the number of entrants into settlements should not exceed the number of those discharged on probation and thus a position of equilibrium will be reached.

The new branch of the Criminal Investigation Department dealing with criminal tribes has been a very valuable link in co-ordinating work among the criminal tribes and its work in the finger print bureau is making the matter of the selection for internment in settlements of the persons with the worst criminal records in the districts a much more exact procedure than has been possible in the past.

(Signed) H. STARTE,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1925 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	2	...	2	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	19	...	28	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	2	4	...	6	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	4	...	5	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	17	...	20	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	11	10	...	21	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	75	178	2	251	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	194	710	5	899	26
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	4	29	...	33	...
		Total ...	299	974	7	1,266	34
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	225	515	3	737	5
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	18	53	...	71	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	100	165	...	265	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	29	100	...	129	12
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	20	89	...	109	15
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	14	111	...	125	1
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	20	201	...	221	2
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	273	1,302	4	1,571	13
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	15	63	...	78	3
20	324, 327, 330, 333 ...	Hurt	208	1,317	1	1,524	38
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	83	301	...	384	29
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	5	14	...	19	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	61	329	1	389	20
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	39	208	...	247	2
		Total ...	1,110	4,768	9	5,869	168

PART I.

Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	13	3	...	16	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	2	4	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	8	4	...	3	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	10	1	1	12	29	6	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	55	127	14	23	166	29	20	195	2	...	...	3	...	...
369	232	153	101	16	275	310	46	585	...	2	41	62	105	...
1	6	24	...	2	26	16	9	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
413	308	338	120	48	513	388	83	901	2	3	41	65	105	...
75	247	157	99	111	400	8	4	408	4	9	...	12	1	18
10	23	19	6	3	28	2	...	30	...	...	1	3	1	...
30	64	128	29	11	168	2	...	170	1	2	...	3	3	13
34	35	32	9	7	48	8	...	56	...	...	...	1	6	...
17	20	41	10	4	55	4	2	59	...	2	...	...	...	...
27	22	30	3	42	75	9	6	84	...	...	...	...	4	...
58	32	113	8	4	125	15	11	140	4	...	...	...	...	...
875	251	260	104	62	430	222	52	652	2	4	466	34	46	...
28	24	11	5	7	23	1	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...
... 914	265	194	68	40	303	263	49	566	1	4	632	14	74	...
124	106	75	19	26	120	116	10	236	2	3	2	22	3	...
5	5	4	1	1	6	21	4	27	...	...	1	...	1	...
99	84	149	21	16	187	188	46	375	...	...	7	6	15	...
103	47	68	9	11	88	18	6	106	1	1	82	2	5	...
2,404	1,225	1,311	391	345	2,056	877	190	2,933	15	35	1,142	97	159	31

m

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	104	190	3	291	18
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	166	666	13	819	92
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	112	592	31	673	23
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	27	218	2	243	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,326	8,225	560	8,091	296
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	10	...	13	...
		Total ...	1,738	9,901	609	11,030	436
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	61	329	11	379	26
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	24	348	2	370	2
		Total ...	85	677	13	749	28
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	579	2,522	151	2,950	130
		{ ordinary	1,399	10,399	970	10,728	354
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	250	801	11	1,040	37
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	272	978	...	1,250	11
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	142	503	5	640	8
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	103	572	26	649	26
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	2	17	2	17	...
		Total ...	2,647	15,792	1,165	17,274	566
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	5,879	32,112	1,803	36,188	1,217

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					Jirga.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
33	89	42	23	85	153	12	...	165	...	1	...	9	3	...
153	184	148	21	211	393	57	8	450	2	8	1	5	24	...
126	117	42	25	339	437	90	6	527	...	1	2	...	6	...
112	46	40	14	24	80	72	16	152	...	...	4	2	11	...
623	1,473	1,522	204	4,850	7,136	251	61	7,387	9	14	113	9	42	...
4	7	2	...	...	2	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	2	...
1,051	1,916	1,796	287	5,509	8,201	489	92	8,690	11	24	120	25	68	...
217	56	52	22	5	90	384	60	474	...	1	115	5	12	...
191	38	122	7	10	141	49	21	190	...	...	104	...	6	...
408	94	174	29	15	231	433	81	664	...	1	219	5	18	...
406	594	739	135	893	1,918	162	83	2,080	25	28	1	5	9	...
1,535	1,322	3,739	268	3,437	8,414	708	387	9,122	12	61	5	15	61	...
224	160	348	79	179	617	458	109	1,075	11	2	10	26	4	...
168	276	627	90	61	778	171	82	949	4	13	13	25	5	...
183	149	183	22	69	298	318	34	616	3	4	83	6	4	...
313	97	131	43	37	237	1,471	209	1,708	2	...	183	3	25	...
3	1	3	...	10	15	26	2	41	...	...	2	...	...	...
2,832	2,599	5,769	637	4,706	12,277	3,314	906	15,591	57	108	297	80	108	...
7,103	6,142	9,368	1,464	10,623	23,278	5,501	1,352	28,779	85	161	1,819	272	478	31

STATEMENT A—

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	27	...	33	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	38	395	15	418	2
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	351	6,106	...	7,257	6
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).		95	713	...	808	...
		Total ...	490	8,041	15	8,516	8
		Grand Total ...	6,369*	40,153	1,818	44,704	1,225

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 42 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1924—5,922 cases.

Northern Range	... +101	+18 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +83 cases of previous y ar again taken up.
Southern Range	... +150	undetected cases of previous year detected during the year
Sind	... +196	cases—difference not explained.
Total	... +447	cases.

i. e. 6,369 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.					
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	Jirga.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
9	8	5	3	8	16	21	4	36	4	...	...	3	...	...
101	51	220	9	35	279	66	41	345	...	...	6	7	5	...
187	499	6,346	156	118	6,620	2,763	2,469	9,383	...	5	...	32	3	...
20	109	649	26	2	677	880	814	1,557	2	...	...	20	...	...
317	607	7,220	193	163	7,591	3,735	3,348	11,326	3	5	6	61	8	...
7,425	6,749	16,608	4,657	10,786	3,0869	9,236	4,760	40,105	88	166	1,825	333	486	31

not passed orders.

the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.
A, Part I, for 1924 :—

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1925

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	2	...	...	2	2
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	9	24	2	...	26	20
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	1	6	...	...	7	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	1	...	...	2	2
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	4	5	1	...	6	5
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	15	12	...	...	25	11
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	49	254	2	...	233	175
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,219	3,259	43	...	2,795	995
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	44	1	...	31	27
		Total ...	1,302	3,607	49	...	3,127	1,240
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	425	835	53	10	806	337
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	36	81	3	...	77	43
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	270	371	4	...	429	257
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	22	100	1	...	76	43
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	18	89	2	...	84	56
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	5	57	3	...	45	36
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	15	164	3	...	140	112
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	581	2,063	35	1	2,018	508
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	39	1	...	33	13

A—PART II.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	2	48	8	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	19	66	74	26	41	1	...	1	...	6	...	...
1,800	14	1,331	2,175	278	1,674	12	...	297	298	452	...	...
4	1	15	26	13	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1,887	34	1,421	2,332	326	1,770	13	...	299	298	460	...	...
469	47	376	41	8	16	10	1	4	...	27	3	27
34	2	36	5	...	5	...	...	1	4	2	...	...
162	9	104	3	...	3	7	2	5	...	4	...	23
34	1	40	19	2	15	...	...	5	...	1	...	...
23	1	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
9	1	14	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	31	69	25	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,510	12	528	640	102	487	8	...	54	1,019	106	...	...
20	...	13	8	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—continued.							
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	479	2,211	31	4	2,035	334
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	164	466	27	7	338	126
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	12	34	...	...	30	11
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	82	415	2	...	358	217
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	40	174	4	...	163	73
		Total ...	2,158	7,099	169	22	6,627	2,175
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	318	438	14	...	456	234
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	130	616	33	7	457	268
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	77	231	16	...	197	68
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	26	177	7	...	147	67
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	660	4,136	151	6	3,572	2,328
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	87	97	8	...	59	12
		Total ...	1,298	5,695	229	13	4,888	2,977

A—Part II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant and Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognisable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1,704	8	561	622	86	518	4	...	55	1,333	88	...	...
207	24	257	393	27	311	1	...	5	1	33	...	...
19	...	16	47	5	34	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
141	3	125	367	66	252	4	...	8	5	15	...	...
90	2	43	33	10	19	2	...	2	31	9	...	...
4,462	110	2,252	2,256	337	1,715	42	4	141	2,399	285	3	50
232	20	264	95	...	75	5	...	17	...	46	7	...
189	16	229	159	17	133	1	4	15	...	15	...	...
139	2	95	305	9	278	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
80	3	43	127	22	98	1	...	5	9	2	...	...
...			...									
1,244	57	1,029	641	94	504	16	...	22	189	23	...	...
47	1	116	5	1	4	1	...	...	...	47	...	...
1,911	99	1,776	1,335	143	1,095	24	4	59	207	133	7	...

STATEMENT

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	135	529	4	...	541	101
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	34	317	4	...	309	158
		Total ...	169	846	8	...	850	259
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	443	1,630	30	2	1,566	1,037
		Theft { ordinary ...	860	6,895	109	12	6,558	5,049
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	180	543	15	...	597	365
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	248	1,414	34	2	1,188	832
36	419, 420	Cheating	141	516	5	1	495	246
37	447, 448, 458 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	147	805	12	...	775	209
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	6	23	...	...	29	16
		Total ...	2,025	11,926	205	17	11,228	7,753
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V)—Persons concerned in—	6,952	29,073	660	52	26,720	14,404

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant and struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
440	2	109	939	98	787	1	...	9	277	21	...	...
151	...	31	77	30	42	1	...	6	100	1	...	...
591	2	140	1,006	128	829	2	...	15	377	22	...	...
549	90	405	337	127	188	4	3	43	1	13	...	...
1,509	87	1,018	1,483	639	738	13	6	39	8	23	...	...
232	52	99	660	129	484	5	...	7	8	38	...	...
356	48	377	247	103	131	3	22	36	36	37	...	...
249	17	150	482	53	385	...	2	4	145	5	...	...
567	...	162	3,719	353	3,176	1	...	2	387	13	...	...
13	7	...	189	6	151	...	...	...	7	6	...	...
3,475	301	2,211	7,126	1,410	5,253	26	33	131	592	135	...	...
12,316	546	7,800	14,055	2,344	10,652	107	41	645	3,873	1,035	10	50

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	8	76	...	...	24	13
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	18	324	1	...	301	256
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	455	7,313	19	...	7,177	6,676
42	.....	Offences under the criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	152	1,481	...	...	1,496	1,433
		Total ...	633	9,194	20	...	8,998	8,378
		Grand Total ...	*7,585	38,267	680	52	35,718	22,762

Note.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in
ment A, Part II, for the

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1924... 7,195 persons.
Northern Range ... ... +6 persons
Sind ... ... +384 persons—
Total ... +390 persons.

A—PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant and Struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approvers.	Jirga.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
11	...	59	70	4	59	1	...	...	...	9	...	...
45	...	39	101	67	32	...	...	1	6	8	...	...
501	7	521	3,163	2,710	397	6	...	45	...	29	...	...
63	4	131	1,029	957	63	6	...	...	...	11	...	...
620	11	750	4,363	3,738	551	13	...	46	6	57	...	...
12,936	557	8,650	18,418	6,082	11,203	120	41	691	3,879	1,092	10	50

up direct by Magistrates.
cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in State- sake of convenience.
Statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1924:—

{ +16 persons omitted last year have been shown this year.
{ −10 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.
difference not explained.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1925 for the

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 249, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	116	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	1	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	..	1	1	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	51	395	446	7	33
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	2	28	30	...	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	85	458	543	14	34
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	17	40	57	4	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	67	79	...	4
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	2	16	18	4	2
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	13	483	496	...	6
		Total ...	182	1,488	1,670	26	82
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	...	4	4	2	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	4	4	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	1	2	3	...	...
		Total ...	1	10	11	2	...

B.—Part I.

Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
123	222	61	...	...	...	
0	14	0	...	...	...	1 dormant.
171	204	117	...	...	...	5 transferred. 1 dormant.
28	18	7	...	...	...	
17	61	7	...	...	...	
4	7	1	...	...	...	
... 92	378	19	...	...	...	1 transferred.
441	895	218	...	...	...	6 transferred. 2 dormant.
1	1	1	...	...	...	
3	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1 committed.
5	2	2	...	...	...	1 committed.

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offences.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	6	56	62		2
		Total ...	6	56	62	8	2
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	3	4	...	4
15	352, 355, 358,	Criminal force	50	1,598	1,648	327	801
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	3	23	26	4	5
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	626	13,389	14,015	1,022	7,002
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	680	15,013	15,693	1,353	7,812
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating	30	233	263	42	98
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	69	522	591	76	253
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	157	2,724	2,881	397	1,257
		Total ...	256	3,479	3,735	515	1,608
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	298	Offences against religion ...	3	32	35	1	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	53	56	1	11
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	265	1,757	2,022	295	958
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	32	350	382	51	115
26	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	247	4,865	5,112	949	2,452
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	9	296	305	11	5
28	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	10	10	...	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	32	362	394	11	7

PART I—*continued.*

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
37	5	10	...	...	...	
37	5	10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
354	109	54	...	...	...	2 transferred. 1 dormant.
11	6	...	...	...	...	
3,438	1,144	723	...	...	...	34 transferred. 2 dormant.
..	..	...	...	...	...	
3,853	1,250	777	...	...	...	36 transferred. 3 dormant.
79	25	19	...	...	...	
150	46	61	1	...	...	5 transferred.
725	349	151	...	...	...	2 transferred.
954	420	231	1	...	...	7 transferred.
27	5	2	...	...	...	
37	2	5	...	...	...	
414	77	272	...	2	1	6 transferred.
135	38	41	...	...	...	2 transferred.
1,099	314	200	...	...	...	7 transferred. 1 dormant.
48	229	12	...	...	...	
2	7	1	...	...	...	
86	260	30	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5)	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—continued.						
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	8	58	66	1	3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	18	83	101	5	12
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	17	363	380	40	103
		Total ...	634	8,229	8,863	1,365	3,060
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,413	64,320	66,730	290	4,845
		Total ...	2,413	64,320	66,730	290	4,845
		Grand Total ...	*4,172	92,602	96,774	4,158	18,015

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 4,299 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1924.

Northern Range	...	—3	Difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	—124	Do. do.
Total	...	—127	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19	28	15	...	...	...	
30	39	15	...	...	...	
130	76	21	...	...	...	1 dormant.
2,030	1,075	701	...	2	1	15 transferred. 2 dormant.
5,010	53,245	2,021	1	...	...	75 transferred. 53 dormant.
5,010	53,245	2,021	1	...	...	75 transferred. 53 dormant.
12,030	56,902	4,563	2	2	1	130 transferred. 60 dormant. 1 committed.

columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
1024, and column 4 of this statement :—

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1925 for

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.
1	2	3	4
	Sections of I. P. Code.		
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....
		Total ...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*		
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	67
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	98
7	465 to 477*a*	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	20
	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	13
	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	4
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	51
		Total ...	264
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*		
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....
12	379	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....
13A	376	Rape by the husband	.....
		Total ...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*		
13	384 to 389	Extortion	27
		Total ...	27

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Persons against whom process issued.					Persons tried.				Remarks.			
On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	
1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
610	30	3	752	10	191	415	69·31	101	35	...	...	
34	1	.....	37	3	6	17	48·57	10	1	...	...	
543	32	7	666	16	215	243	42·26	144	46	...	...	2 dormant.
51	4	.....	84	1	46	22	40	13	2	...	...	
52	12	1	76	...	16	53	82·81	5	2	...	...	
49	...	1	52	1	9	38	77·55	2	2	...	...	
1,388	119	2	1,535	10	310	1,103	73·57	74	14	...	...	4 transferred. 5 dormant.
2,707	206	14	3,223	41	823	1,897	69·80	349	102	...	...	7 dormant. 4 transferred.
4	2	.....	6	1	2	1	16·66	2	...	...	...	
9	...	.....	9	...	8	1	11·11	...	...	...	...	
2	...	.....	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...												
15	2	.....	17	1	11	2	11·76	3	...	...	...	
133	...	2	158	7	107	13	9·77	27	4	...	...	
133	...	2	158	7	107	13	9·77	27	4	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.
1	2	3	4
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	127
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	7
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,825
18	374	Compulsory labour	.....
		Total ...	1,960
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*	
9	417, 418	Cheating	73
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	158
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	357
		Total ...	588
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*	
22	298	Offences against religion	5
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	9
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	999
25	500 to 502	Defamation	78
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	630
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	25
28	291*a*	Keeping a lottery office	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	80
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ..	Public nuisances	66
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P.-C....	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	38
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	18
		Total ...	1,949
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police...	3,002
		Total ..	3,002
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*7,789

*Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	7,345
Northern Range	+259
Southern Range	+185
Total ...	+444

PART II—*continued.*

Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)	
3	...	.....	4	3	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	
2,076	78	66	3,115	232	970	102	6·28	128	1,584	1	...	4 transferred. 5 dormant.
42	3	1	51	1	31	12	26·66	...	4	...	...	
30,160	2,423	290	34,119	2,959	11,155	2,174	6·67	2,048	15,718	...	...	58 transferred. 6 dormant.
...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33,181	2,504	357	37,238	3,195	12,159	2,378	6·66	2,176	17,307	1	...	62 transferred 11 dormant.
341	30	5	439	40	131	51	13·74	39	178	...	...	
1,603	16	4	1,173	83	434	101	9·91	137	412	...	...	6 transferred.
4,893	1,227	31	6,446	371	2,769	507	8·38	420	2,367	1	...	12 transferred.
6,237	1,273	40	8,058	494	3,334	650	8·77	596	2,957	1	...	18 transferred.
56	2	.....	63	6	45	6	10·34	6	...	...	...	
131	...	.....	140	...	115	5	3·81	11	9	...	...	
4,572	19	104	5,486	411	1,310	190	4·26	886	2,635	...	...	30 transferred. 18 dorment.
947	2	.....	1,027	172	411	66	6·95	126	238	...	...	3 transferred. 11 dormant.
9,605	110	48	10,357	981	3,103	498	5·09	642	5,094	...	...	34 transferred. 6 dormant
471	9	.. ..	505	27	168	280	58·33	16	14	...	...	
28	...	.....	22	...	16	6	27·27	3	...	...	...	
857	41	1	977	66	217	523	58·24	137	34	...	...	
170	2	.....	238	...	69	104	60·46	61	4	...	...	
290	4	.. ...	312	24	87	119	40·47	82	20	...	...	
352	...	... ..	370	56	135	75	21·30	17	87	...	...	
17,533	189	153	19,517	1,743	5,675	1,878	10·59	1,984	8,135	...	...	67 transferred. 35 dormant.
70,121	1,773	172	74,724	776	6,040	57,936	80·44	3,140	6,785	4	...	92 transferred 53 dormant. 2 died.
70,121	1,773	172	74,724	776	6,040	57,836	80·44	3,140	6,785	4	...	92 transferred. 53 dormant. 2 died.
...	...			...								
123,988	5,047	738	142,966	6,257	28,149	61,064	47·56	8,275	35,290	6	...	241 transferred 106 dormant. 2 died.

—Part II, for the year 1924 and column 4 of this Statement :—
Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B - Part II, for 1924.
Persons—Difference not explained.
Do. do.

Persons.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1925.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,147	2,184	42·43	10,16,326	2,33,311	22·37
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	676	...	.....	74,600	...
(c) Other thefts	9,148	4,932	53·80	6,85,931	2,93,547	47·23
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	86	36	41·86	30,824	2,354	12·39
(b) Other Robbery	323	146	45·20	45,626	10,555	29·62
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	327	187	57·18	69,077	26,042	47·68
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	84	32	38·09	75,653	7,292	20·55
Total ...	15,115	8,183	54·13	19,24,487	6,47,701	39·11
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	9	2	20·20	532	99	18·60
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	104	60	57·69	13,817	6,752	48·86
Total ...	113	62	54·86	14,349	6,851	47·74

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrate's cognizable cases :—
Column 5. Column 6. Column 7.
Rs. 1,51,550 Rs. 1,02,951 67·93

(2) Rs. 32,028 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 73,080 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police in this Presidency during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1925 in 759 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year (1925) Rs. 1,20,538.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1925 in 3,351 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 5,60,835.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1925 in 1,884 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,03,935.

J. C. CURRY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	2	4
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	4
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	3
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	4
	6. Thana	...	1	1	1	3
	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	...	3
	8. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	4
	9. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	3
	10. Nasik	...	1	1	1	5
	11. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	7
	Total ...	...	12	6	8	44
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	3	6
	14. Satara	...	1	1	1	4
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	1	5
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	4
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	4
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	1	...	7
	Total ...	...	10	6	7	44
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	...	1	1	1	5
	24. Karachi District	...	1	...	1	4
	25. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	4
	26. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	5
	27. Larkana	...	1	1	1	4
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	1	...	...	3
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	...	....	4
	30. Nawabshah	...	1	...	...	3
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3
	Total ...	...	9	3	5	35

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways for the year 1925.

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	2	246	...	5	1,063	...	25	1,381
13	...	106	...	...	404	...	...	527
28	...	211	...	4	754	...	20	1,024
19	...	133	...	3	568	...	15	743
16	...	135	...	2	589	...	8	755
23	...	183	...	...	508	...	...	715
25	1	165	...	...	622	...	...	818
34	...	216	...	...	704	...	...	961
23	...	164	...	...	560	...	...	752
35	1	232	...	...	890	...	...	1,106
8	1	99	...	...	265	...	...	375
20	2	164	...	...	343	...	...	537
276	7	2,054	...	14	7,205	...	68	9,694
37	17	371	...	...	1,142	...	7	1,585
37	...	205	...	...	702	...	...	951
23	...	144	...	...	547	...	...	720
28	1	157	...	...	581	...	...	774
23	...	168	...	...	544	...	...	742
37	...	197	...	...	769	...	...	1,010
18	...	145	...	...	413	...	...	581
16	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
17	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
28	9	171	...	...	541	...	...	758
264	27	1,795	...	...	6,021	...	7	8,181
23	19	129	8	8	815	12	21	1,038
18	...	18	...	52	86	...	100	280
24	1	80	...	40	405	...	102	659
27	...	111	...	31	523	...	81	780
25	...	74	...	50	362	...	123	641
19	...	56	...	41	249	...	181	550
13	...	51	...	28	253	...	106	456
17	...	52	...	40	246	...	89	448
12	1	56	...	...	245	...	...	318
178	21	627	8	285	3,184	12	803	5,170

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,606
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	8. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	9. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	10. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	11. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,276
	Total ...	...	...	...	37,160 for Districts. 1,276 for Railways.
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	..	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,685·75
	Total ...	...	...	...	39,851 for Districts. 1,685·75 for Railways.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 minus Column 19 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
890,911	355,301	21	10	2·76	645	1,921	1·39
307,745	70,096	9	11	2·78	583	600	1·13
710,982	116,534	17	13	1·55	694	1,498	1·46
374,860	54,758	13	21	2·16	504	669	0·90
674,351	158,977	10	5	2·18	893	1,057	1·4
759,916	71,924	16	23	4·80	1,062	1,490	2·08
... 731,552	87,596	17	15	8·08	894	1,211	1·53
1,075,837	246,662	25	19	4·74	1,119	1,184	1·23
641,847	74,773	14	19	8·51	853	845	1·13
832,576	144,566	29	20	5·31	752	2,068	1·87
152,840	70,377	6	6	·38	407	679	1·81
.....	.....	10	17	2·37	.....	1,021	1·90
7,163,417	1,461,564	187	179	4·05 for Districts. 2·37 for Railways.	737	14,243	1·46
1,009,033	278,261	22	32	3·37	636	3,250	2·05
1,026,259	93,473	21	16	5·16	1,079	1,245	1·30
742,010	197,726	15	16	6·32	1,030	1,256	1·74
952,996	103,568	18	13	5·05	1,231	972	1·26
796,876	101,194	16	22	7·69	1,073	1,010	1·36
1,036,924	239,804	25	16	4·56	1,026	1,885	1·93
401,727	63,065	12	16	6·79	691	337	0·58
562,942	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,200	764	1·62
1,154,344	77,247	12	14	6·74	1,953	478	0·80
.....	.....	13	21	2·22	.....	1,413	1·86
7,683,011	1,199,691	164	180	5·36 for Districts. 2·22 for Railways.	939	12,610	1·54

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	1	9
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	2	5
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	...	1	5
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on leave and deputation, etc.	1	5	16	11	...
	Total ...	6	9	16	15	19
	Grand Total ...	*6	*40	*31	*35	142
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Broach	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 112 against 114 shown last year and includes 5 Officers leave and 3 vacancies. The difference of 2 Officers is due to the reduction of 3 appointments of ment of Deputy Superintendent of Police for the Western India States Agency (*vide* G. R., H. D., 1925).

† There has been a net increase of 153 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the Sub-Divisional scheme, additions to the strength of Kaira, Nasik and Bombay Suburban at the Karachi and Hyderabad prisons.

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	77
11	...	16	...	...	19	...	...	55
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
56	...	39	...	...	19	...	...	179
774	55	4,515	8	299	16,429	12	878	123,224
...	...	5	...	..	19	...	...	24
...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	9
...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	8
...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4
...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	12
...	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	19
...	...	6	...	...	35	...	...	41
...								
1	...	20	...	...	81	...	...	102

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

serving in the City of Bombay, 5 in the Western India States Agency, 1 in Aden, 19 Officers on Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Sub-Divisional Scheme and the creation of one appoint- No. 6169, dated 15th May 1925 and Government of India Letter No. 169-E., dated 12th September

below the rank of Inspectors, over that of last year. The variation is due to the introduction of Districts and on the G. I. P. Railway and to the Substitution of Jail Warders for Police guards

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	...	...	...	71
	24. Karachi District	...	...	...	11,160
	25. Hyderabad	...	...	...	4,417
	26. Sukkur	...	...	...	5,612
	27. Larkana	...	...	...	5,057
	28. Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	13,636
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	2,664
	30. Nawabshah	...	...	...	3,889
	31. Sind Railways	...	...	...	976
	Total ...	...	...	...	46,506 for Districts. 976 for Railways.
Administrative Offices.	33. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	37. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on leave and deputation, etc.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,27,81,195	48,702	1,28,29,897*	Area in sq. miles 123,517. Area in Ry. miles 3,937·75
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

* This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1925-26 and is exclusive of Rs. 5,38,294

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 minus Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
216,883	181,342	5	..	·07	208	1,524	1·47
325,182	57,646	15	27	39·85	1,161	928	3·31
573,450	107,596	15	13	6·70	870	1,633	2·48
510,292	119,551	15	7	7·19	654	1,859	2·38
507,960	38,144	17	17	7·88	932	1,870	2·92
396,331	9,988	14	32	24·79	720	784	1·42
240,619	10,583	7	8	5·84	527	761	1·67
418,660	21,739	12	15	8·68	934	1,052	2·34
.....	.....	9	10	3·06	.....	692	2·18
3,279,377	546,579	109	129	9·58 for Districts. 3·06 for Railways.	634	11,102	2·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,115,805	3,207,834	460	488	5·71 for Districts. 2·44 for Railways.	760	37,955	1·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of the Scriptory Staff.

J. C. CURRY

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
including Sind and

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	35	1,330	38	1,228	93	364	34
	2. Broach	16	510	13	437	32	235	10
	3. Kaira	32	989	28	914	89	562	26
	4. Panch Mahals	22	719	17	713	81	409	12
	5. Surat	20	734	19	719	42	306	11
	6. Thána	26	686	22	656	62	306	16
	7. Ahmednagar	29	787	30	772	43	460	20
	8. East Khándesh	38	920	35	910	71	444	27
	9. West Khándesh	26	724	23	719	65	393	16
	10. Násik	41	1,062	37	1,057	52	413	31
	11. Bombay Suburban District... ...	10	364	10	361	...	76	9
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	29	507	30	484	...	145	16
	Total ...	327	9,341	302	8,970	630	4,143	228
Southern Range.	13. Poona	60	1,520	57	1,504	95	508	43
	14. Sátára	41	907	43	895	62	391	31
	15. Sholápur	27	691	25	689	53	208	17
	16. Belgaum	33	738	33	732	51	354	21
	17. Bijápur	23	712	24	705	42	60	16
	18. Dhárwár	41	966	40	963	62	397	31
	19. Kánara	22	558	19	554	32	318	12
	20. Kolába	19	449	19	444	32	273	10
	21. Ratnágiri	20	570	19	566	32	333	11
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways ...	44	712	46	709	58	86	57
	Total ...	335	7,823	325	7,761	518	3,323	249

E.

Management of the Force for 1925 for the Bombay Presidency, Railways.

PUNISHMENTS.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	7	1	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	52	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	63	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	5	2	81	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	3	4	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	22	..	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
1	35	11	881	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	9
...	1	...	460	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	36	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	7	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	21	7	834	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sind.	23. Karachi Headquarters	47	988	47	986	40	431	48
	24. Karáchi District	22	256	22	251	...	180	21
	25. Hyderabad	29	627	28	604	40	419	28
	26. Sukkur	32	746	32	745	40	454	29
	27. Lárkána	29	609	29	604	40	463	28
	28. Thar and Párkar	22	527	22	524	253	246	20
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	17	438	17	431	78	328	16
	30. Nawábshah	20	427	20	424	40	369	20
	31. Sind Railways	16	301	16	297	...	110	16
	Total ...	234	4,919	233	4,866	531	3,000	226
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	51	23	52	22	...	...	36
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	10	35	16	35	...	...	7
	37. Police Training School, Násik .	8	...	8	...	...	110	18
	Total ...	75	58	76	57	...	110	61
	Grand Total	971	22,141	936	21,654	1,679	*10,576	764
	Dangs ...	...	24	...	23	...	†23	†2

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of

† Twenty-three muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs, and 107 rifles, 293 and 9 of this statement, so far as the figures of the Presidency proper are concerned, will

* This figure includes 117 muskets in the hands of temporary and additional police in the

E—*continued.*

PUNISHMENTS.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	9	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	4	1	13	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	4	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	13	3	85	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	6	1	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	1	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	0	...	21	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	50	13	387	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	107	31	2,103	...	31	...	4	...	...	1	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

muskets, and 7 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency when added to the grand total in columns 7, 8 give the total number as shown in the Armament Return for the Presidency proper.

Broach, Panch Mahals, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Poona, and Dharwar Districts and on the B. B. & Railway.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police enlisted during the year.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	481	38	728	136	240	245
	2. Broach	..	130	13	262	43	67	55
	3. Kaira	...	465	28	401	120	87	165
	4. Panch Mahâls	...	417	17	332	53	140	124
	5. Surat	..	328	18	325	123	53	80
	6. Thâna	..	604	22	360	71	84	96
	7. Ahmednagar	...	346	26	531	63	65	144
	8. East Khândesh	...	374	35	622	45	117	198
	9. West Khândesh	...	272	23	450	39	127	70
	10. Násik	...	273	37	823	71	283	221
	11. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	281	10	276	66	49	123
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	204	29	448	77	86	49
	Total ...	...	4,175	296	5,558	907	1,398	1,570
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	222	57	757	129	456	124
	14. Sátára	...	390	43	647	24	59	190
	15. Sholápur	...	385	25	463	36	152	141
	16. Belgaum	...	404	33	483	43	66	161
	17. Bijápur	...	165	24	426	35	29	159
	18. Dhárwár	...	452	40	660	52	88	246
	19 Kánara	...	247	19	360	20	40	128
	20. Kolába	...	196	19	245	30	45	43
	21. Ratnágiri	...	106	19	422	26	104	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	.	247	46	671	105	101	91
	Total ...		2,814	325	5,134	500	1,140	1,280

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
102	368	31	62	7	45	...	9	46·63	0·12	0·71	111
38	130	18	24	...	...	1	6	56·29	0·15	1·32	76
106	224	10	46	1	22	8	13	35·13	0·09	1·38	79
...67	231	14	29	1	1	3	7	26·99	0·07	0·09	11
48	378	22	36	3	24	4	5	24·59	0·06	0·06	16
64	158	18	38	5	5	...	9	54·42	0·46	1·37	34
238	100	54	11	2	17	...	2	11·90	1·02	1·25	14
214	170	11	16	4	2	...	3	20·28	0·06	0·32	13
77	282	25	9	3	1	...	6	27·73	3·32	0·80	8
65	256	15	20	7	...	1	5	76·9	2·2	0·47	9
25	6	...	5	1	5	...	1	22·25	1·19	0·27	3
79	30	17	20	3	10	2	3	62·76	0·17	0·58	22
1,123	2,233	235	316	37	132	19	69	...	...	0·74	396
255	201	21	28	1	38	...	5	19·75	8·4	0·32	19
233	186	11	4	...	2	...	3	13·68	0·03	0·31	10
202	50	7	3	1	5	...	1	25·34	0·49	0·14	4
223	82	5	5	6	6	...	6	71·04	0·19	0·78	6
250	71	11	4	1	1	1	7	13·54	4·27	0·96	11
298	81	14	4	3	3	...	16	105·24	0·28	1·59	4
159	62	11	4	.....	4	...	4	218·05	0·59	0·69	7
55	169	22	10	2	3	...	2	150·75	0·47	0·43	5
85	237	10	5	1	2	...	7	156·68	0·42	1·19	5
152	96	23	6	7	8	...	7	81·29	1·67	0·93	1
1,912	1,325	135	73	22	72	1	58	...	...	0·71	72

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police enlisted during the year.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Police enlisted during the year. Of 3 years and under 7 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sind.	23. Karáchi Headquarters	...	355	46	246	53	82	229
	24. Karáchi District	...	180	21	158	9	15	44
	25. Hyderabad	...	531	27	299	31	34	122
	26. Sukkur	...	389	30	303	54	57	119
	27. Larkana	...	284	28	237	56	42	132
	28. Thar and Parkar	1	200	20	197	48	34	98
	29. Upper Sind Frontier	...	216	16	143	41	31	70
	30. Nawabshah	...	221	20	190	41	87	100
	31. Sind Railways	...	377	16	226	38	18	67
	Total ...	1	2,753	224	1,999	371	400	981
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	...	40	50	22	...	...	...
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	...	54	16	19	...	8	2
	37 Police Training School, Nasik ..	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	94	74	41	...	8	2
	Grand Total ...	1	9,836	919	12,732	1,778	2,046	3,633
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 7 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
203	279	21	13	10	10	4	12	12·97	0·04	1·16	2
41	75	1	4	4	1	1	...	115·75	0·32	...	5
119	180	15	19	5	10	1	7	34·81	0·10	1·11	24
121	253	13	22	14	9	3	9	32·60	0·09	1·16	1
91	157	20	24	6	7	1	5	28·91	0·28	0·79	6
79	168	5	28	1	4	...	18	37 78	0·10	3·30	3
77	135	19	7	9	7	...	4	39·29	0·11	0·89	7
48	56	2	16	3	23	1	5	7·43	0·26	1·13	3
46	73	3	20	2	...	...	1	31·31	0·00	0·32	4
828	1,375	100	153	54	71	11	61	...	...	1·19	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	12·28	...	2·70	...
2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·88	0·11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1·50	...
8,865	4,940	470	543	114	275	31	190	...	...	0·84	522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

J. C. CURRY,

... *for* Inspector-General of Police.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.